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The Maude Russell System of Garment Cutting

TEXT BOOK

Illustrated

Published by
MAUDE RUSSELL GARMENT CUTTING CO.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

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THE INVENTOR
MAUDE W. RUSSELL

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FEB 10 1917

An Open Letter to My Friends

IN ISSUING this new Russell System Text Book, it is with the hope that women everywhere will be enabled to overcome the many difficulties with which they have heretofore been confronted in cutting and fitting their own garments.

The art of dressmaking and tailoring embraces such a vast scope of knowledge that much of it is impracticable for use in the average busy woman's life. For this reason my time and thought have been given to the invention and perfecting of a system of cutting and fitting that is simple enough yet so practical that any woman can avail herself of its benefits and easily become her own designer and dressmaker.

The work of making her own dresses, or garments for the other members of the family, is a real pleasure to a woman when she is certain of good results which can always be obtained with the Russell System and the knowledge of how to use it. A great advantage, too in having a Russell System in the home is that the daughters, even at the age of ten or twelve years, can easily be taught to cut perfect fitting patterns and make their own garments.

The instructions have been made so plain and the Russell System is so easily adjusted to individual measurements that no woman need experience any trouble whatever in getting complete knowledge of the work from this book.

By the use of this text book the woman in the country home can have the same advantages as her city sister and can equip herself to make not only her plain dresses and house gowns but she can also select and reproduce garments having the same dash, style and individuality as the more costly tailored gowns.

Should there be anything about the use of the System or any problem in dressmaking that you do not understand I shall be glad to receive a personal letter from you, stating your problem, and I will assist you in overcoming such difficulties or answer any question you may ask relative to the work. It is my desire to render you all the assistance possible to make your work with the Russell System both a pleasure and a success.

Believe me to be,

Yours very truly,

MAUDE W. RUSSELL.

PREFACE

IN THE YEAR 1904 Maude W. Russell established herself as a dressmaker and ladies' tailor and continued this line of work until 1910. During these years of experience she realized how essential it was to the success of her work to have a system of pattern cutting that would simplify the methods of dressmaking then in use.

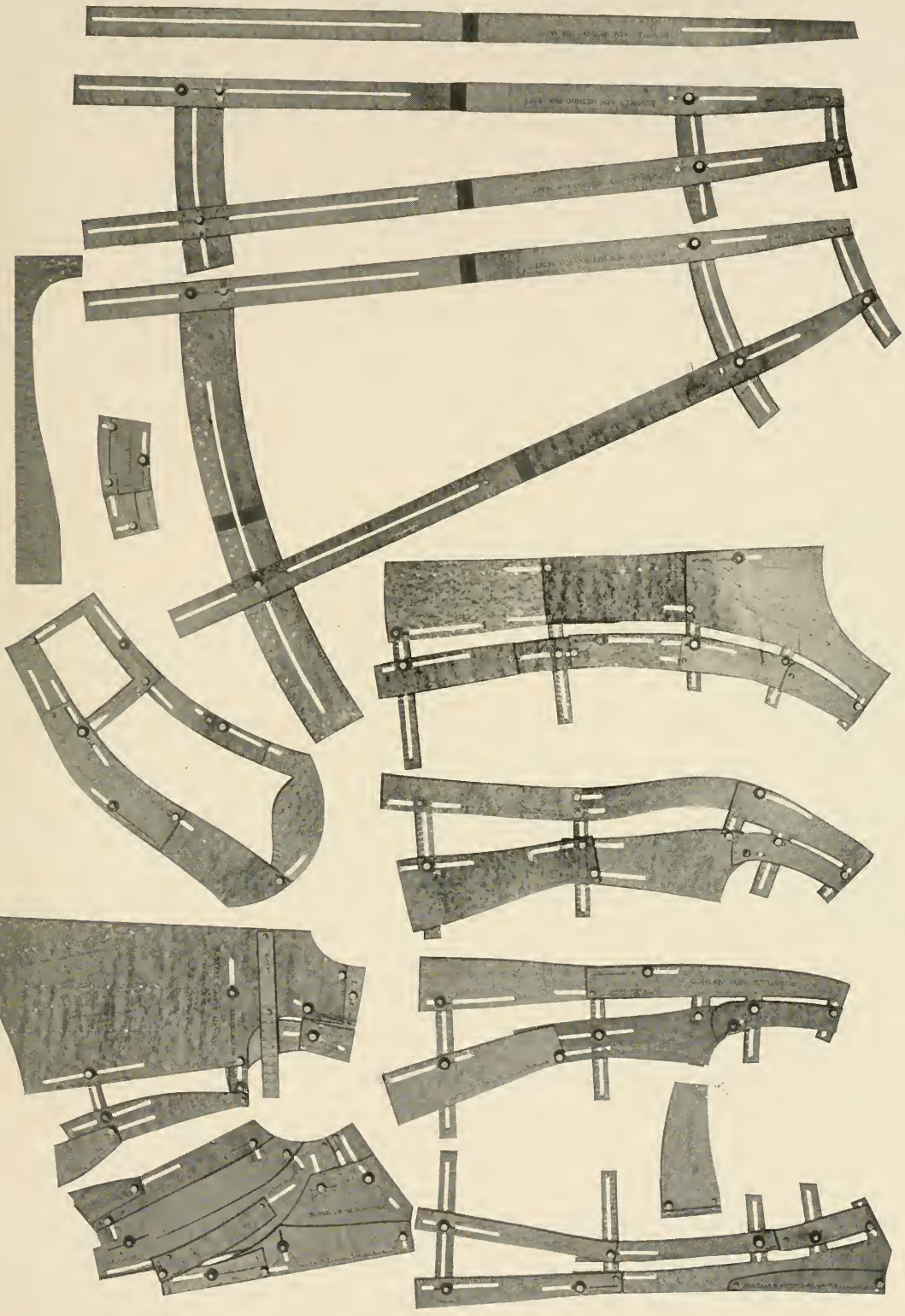
In 1910, she began to teach dressmaking and then realized more than ever the necessity of having some method of pattern cutting which all could readily understand. With the idea of solving this problem she continued her work and finally brought all of the knowledge and principles which she had acquired from her practical experience into use in perfecting the model of the Maude Russell System of Garment Cutting.

After much experimenting and careful tests, she perfected this wonderful, adjustable pattern cutting system. This she offered to the public believing that its use would prove a great blessing not only to those who are compelled to earn their livelihood by sewing but to every woman who desires to be well dressed at the least possible expenditure of time, trouble and money.

The Russell System has proved its worth by every practical test ever made of it and we are pleased to say that the approval which it has received from the public more than justifies the faith of the inventor in the superiority of her System over any other method of pattern cutting.

THE MAUDE RUSSELL GARMENT CUTTING CO.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Feb. 1, 1917.



THE MAUDE RUSSELL SYSTEM OF GARMENT CUTTING (Patented)

Benefits of the Russell System

TAILORING AND DRESSMAKING have become of such grave importance to the American woman, that there is no longer any doubt that they are the most elaborate and becomingly dressed women in the world.

With the sudden changes of style from one season to another and the high cost of ready-to-wear garments women everywhere have come to realize how essential it is to their education to have sufficient knowledge of garment cutting and dress-making to enable them to make their own gowns as well as their plain house dresses.

Those of limited means find it impossible to dress with the exquisite style displayed today, unless they are familiar with the advantages offered by the Russell System. Those who employ others to do their dressmaking are always able to distinguish any mis-fit or bad lines in the garment, but often the dressmaker as well as her patron is unable to remedy such defects, because they are usually due to imperfect patterns.

Maude W. Russell, the inventor of this New Method of Garment Cutting, is a dress-maker and tailoress of great experience, and after years of operating dress-making parlors and schools has given to the public the only perfect garment cutting system ever invented. No time, trouble or expense has been spared by her in perfecting this System, which is without doubt superior in simplicity and accuracy to anything of its kind in use today.

After having been thoroughly tested by many experts the Russell System has not been found wanting in any particular and with the frequent change of styles the System has become of indispensible value to even the most talented dress-makers.

The invention consists of a series of templets or forms which may be manipulated readily by any person whether or not they are skilled in the art of dress-making. Each of the forms or templets is adjusted independently of the others, and the adjustment of any one part does not interfere with the adjustment of any other part.

It is unnecessary for the operator to rely upon judgment or skill, as the operation of shaping the garment correctly to conform to the figure of the wearer is purely a mechanical one. The only care required on the part of the operator is in the taking of measurements and adjusting the System in accordance with instructions. After a little practice this will become very easy for the operator. Remember that correct patterns can be cut only by correct measurements.

Advantages Over All Other Methods or Systems

1. Each and every part of this System may be adjusted independently of any other part.

2. Regardless of size or form, there is positively no misfit at collar, shoulder, arm's eye, chest, hip, bust, or waist.

3. There is no part of this System that does not do its own work. Those using the System do not have to rely upon their own judgment for any correct result, as the System makes all calculations when set to proper measurements.

4. Each and every adjustment on the System complies exactly in measurement and form with the name of the part you are to adjust, written plainly on the System.

5. To teachers as well as pupils it is the greatest time saver in use today, as there is not a screw moved or an adjustment made that changes or assists in any other adjustment.

6. It is so simple and accurate that a person using the measurement blank as a guide should not make any mistakes after taking measurements correctly.

7. This is the only System known to the inventor that requires no drafting whatever. The perfect accuracy of this System and the fact that it allows for seams, saves time and material.

8. There is nothing to get out of order even if constantly used, and no clamp or screw causes any strain on the material.

9. It does not take a skilled dress-maker to use this System. Any one with the slightest experience in sewing can make a success using this method of cutting.

10. Even children of ten years or more can be readily taught to use this System successfully.

11. The Russell System is the only one in this country or any other by which you can cut every garment from the most exquisite gown to the simplest dresses and underwear without the aid of drafting.

12. This System conforms to all individual measurements, giving the length of the form up and down as well as around. It makes every line and curve of neck, chest, bust, waist, hip, and bottom of skirt comply with the form, giving those with irregular forms the same comfort and style as one who has a perfect form.

13. This System does away with the old time work of drafting and studying necessary to make your own allowances. It contains the whole art of drafting within itself. Should you lay it aside for years its simplicity will always enable you to use it for any style garment that may be in vogue.

Description of Figures

No detailed explanation of the use of the System is attempted here. Only a sufficient explanation is given to show the main purpose of the various parts, as illustrated by the figures shown herein.

FIGURE No. 1 represents the ruler, used for straightening long seams.

FIGURE No. 2 shows first skirt section used in cutting front and back panels and narrow gores. Any desired length of skirt can be cut by adjusting the hem gauge to the length desired.

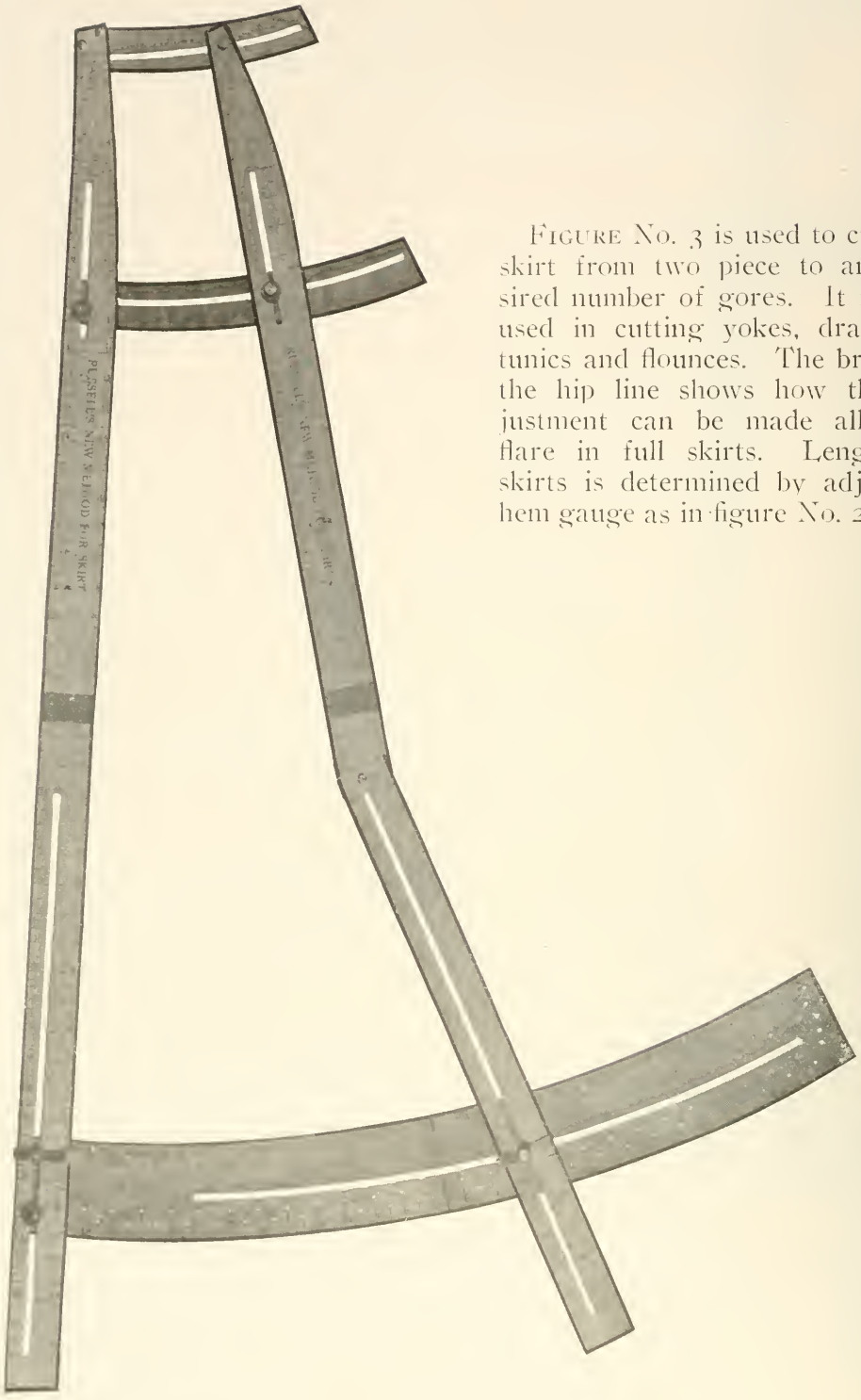


FIGURE No. 3 is used to cut any skirt from two piece to any desired number of gores. It is also used in cutting yokes, draperies, tunics and flounces. The break in the hip line shows how the adjustment can be made allowing flare in full skirts. Length of skirts is determined by adjusting hem gauge as in figure No. 2.

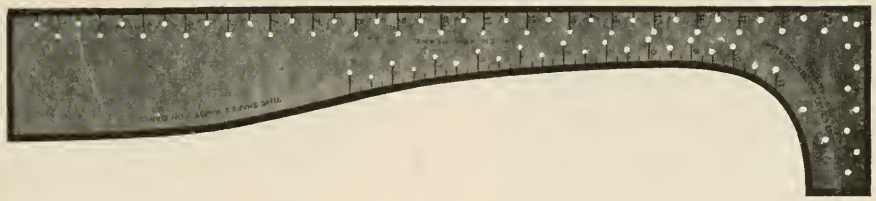


FIGURE No. 4 represents the square which is used more than any other part of the System. With it we shape all the different style necks both in under and outer wear; also, back and front of waists at lower edge. It can be used to measure any size tuck or plait and gives any decided curve that may be necessary for a line of trimming.

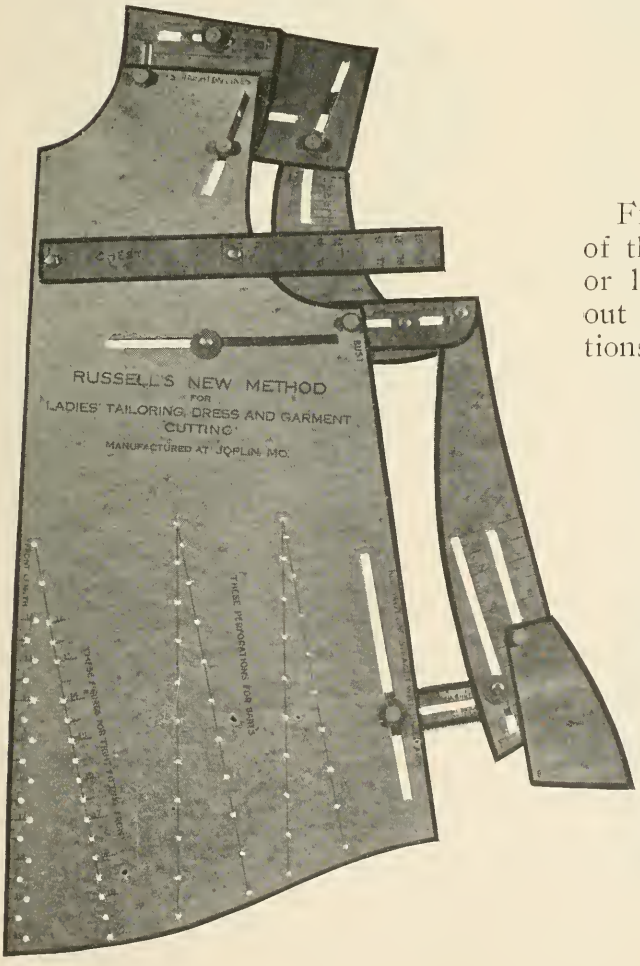


FIGURE No. 5 shows the front of the waist. Tight-fitting waists or linings may be cut by taking out space between dart perforations.

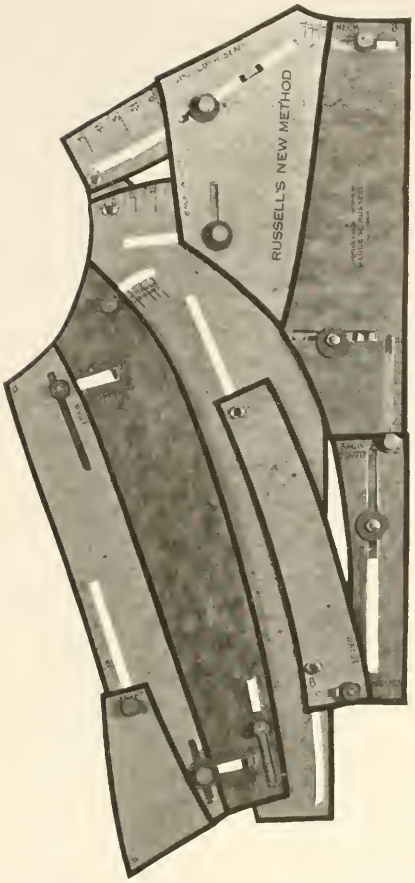


FIGURE No. 6 shows back of waist.

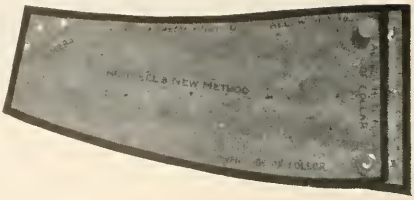


FIGURE No. 8 shows the coat or jacket collar. It adjusts to size desired and by using perforations either round or square corners may be made.

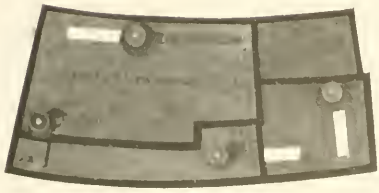


FIGURE No. 7 shows collar of waist and is adjustable to any neck.

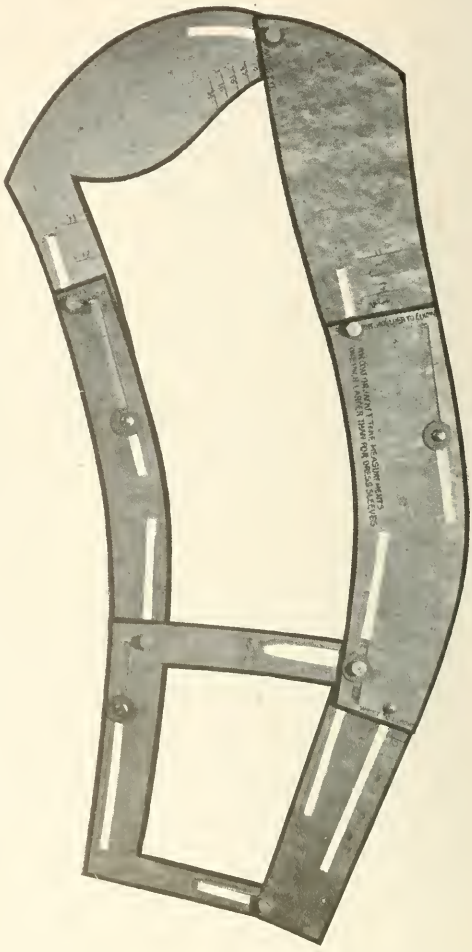


FIGURE No. 9 shows the sleeve which can be adjusted for any garment.

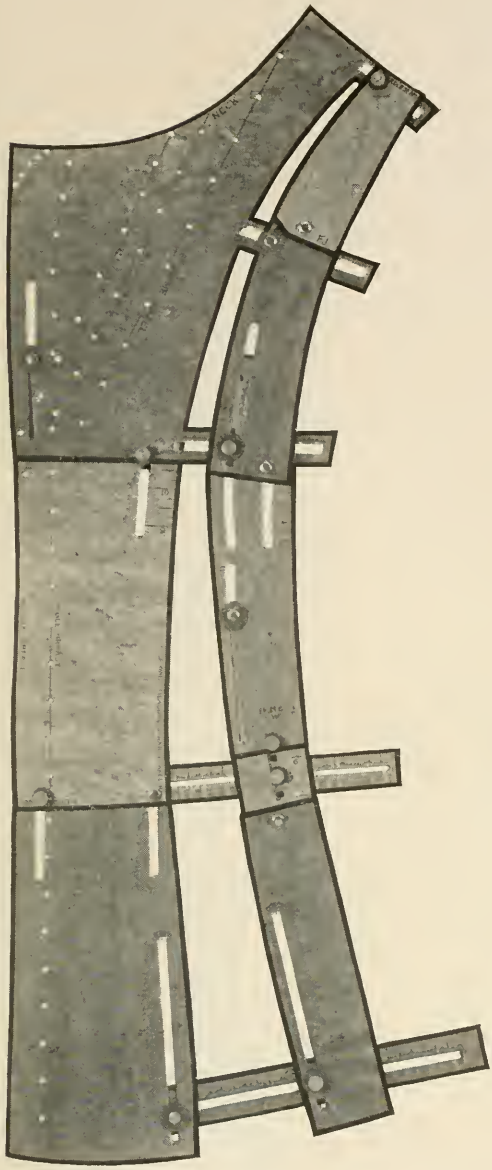


FIGURE No. 10 shows the front of Coat System. As will be seen it is perforated for either single or double breast and three different sizes of lapels. Center front is one inch in from single breast.

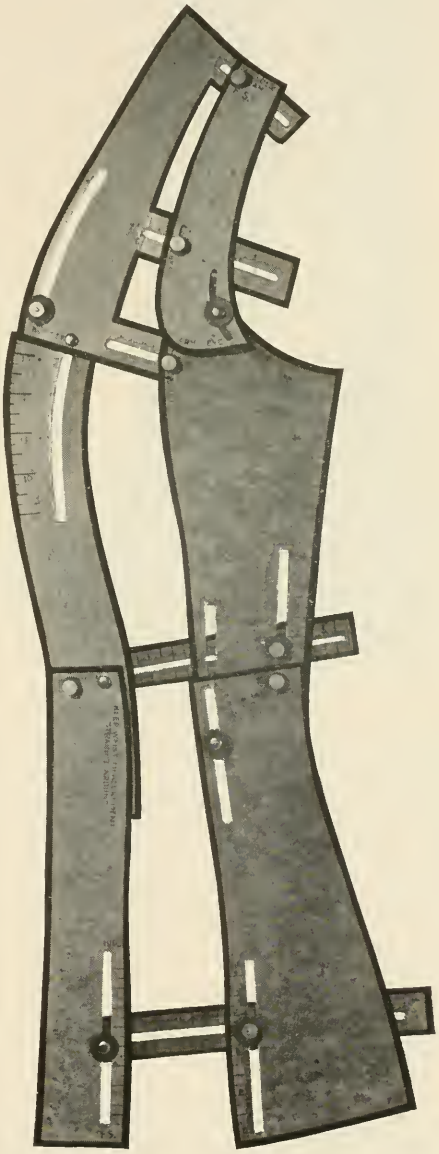


FIGURE No. 11 shows the front side body of coat or jacket.

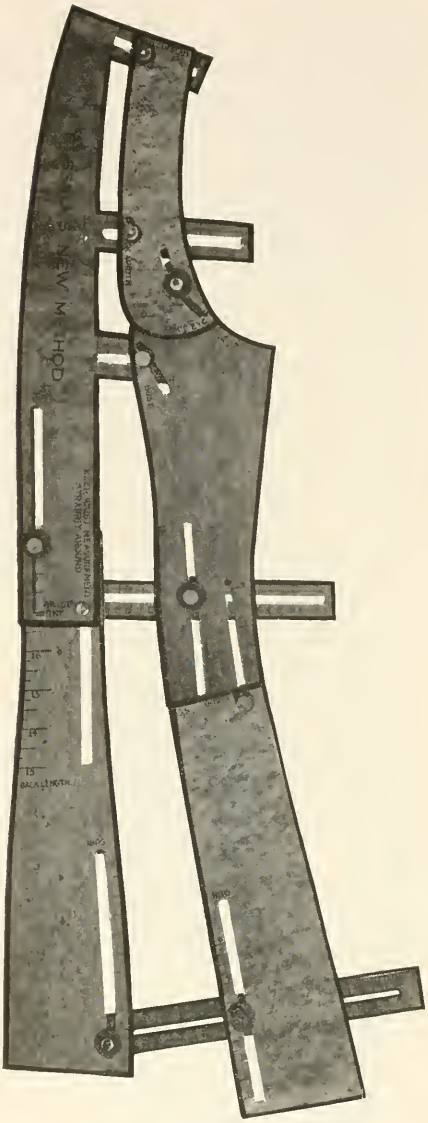


FIGURE No. 12 shows the under arm section of the back of coat system.

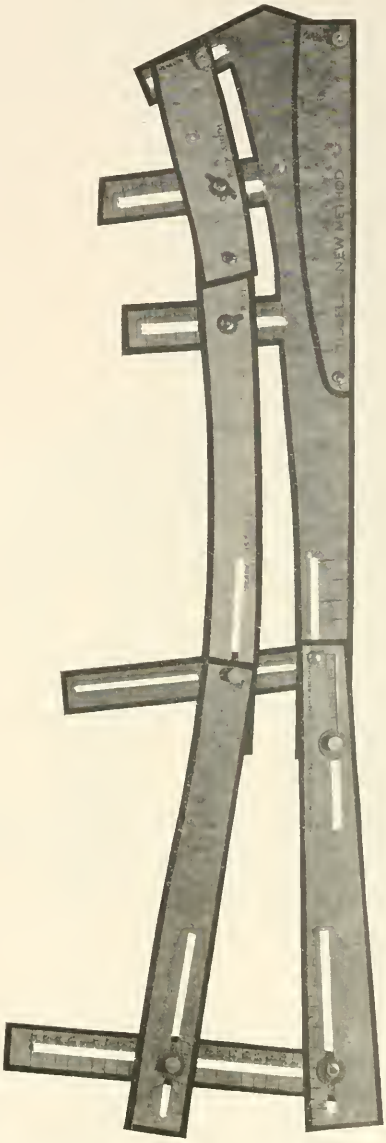


FIGURE No. 13 shows center back section for back of coat.

If through accident any part of the System should be broken or lost, it may be replaced by enclosing the damaged piece, or a description of it, with ten cents to the Maude Russell Co., Joplin, Mo., and the piece will be replaced. For screws with washers send five cents each.

Taking Measurements

CORRECTNESS in measurement taking is highly important. This may seem strange but nothing is of more value in pattern cutting than the knowledge of how to take measurements properly. Measurements are the foundation of the pattern, so you readily see if the measurements have been taken carelessly or incorrectly the pattern will be ruined.

It is essential for success in pattern cutting that a study be made of different figures before one can know just how measurements should be taken. For instance two figures may have the same bust measure and be entirely unlike in appearance. One may have a prominent bust and narrow flat back, while the other may have large shoulder blades and be broad and flat in the front. But patterns must be made to fit these respective forms. This can be done by careful study. Each figure has distinct lines and one of the reasons why our System is superior to any other is the fact that each individual figure may be properly fitted by merely adjusting a screw here and there to meet the demands of the figure in question.

Taking measurements depends also greatly on style. If the style of garment worn is loose and full, measurements should be taken to correspond; while if severely tight fitting garments are the prevailing mode, measurements must be taken accordingly. In either case care should be taken that the finished garment will follow the line of fashion.

Constant reference should be made to the forms in this book, which show the exact places on the figure where these measurements should be taken. It is well to memorize the list of measurements given, so that you may be independent of the measurement pads. Practice taking measurements until you are familiar with every detail. It is well to take the measurements of as many different figures as possible, as this assists in your study of lines. It is unwise to give any heed to the seams in the garment worn by the person whose measure is being taken, as they may or may not be correctly placed.

First place a tape line around the body at the waist line, allowing the person whose measurement is being taken to adjust the tape line to position, as in that case there is no guess work as to the location of the waist line. Whether or not the person whose measurements are being taken is longer in the front than in the back the tape should be made to dip slightly toward the front as this always insures a better figure. All waist measurements are taken *to the lower edge* of this tape; skirt measurements are taken *from the top* edge of the tape placed around the waist.

As the measurements are being taken, write them on the measurement pad in the order suggested. Set the adjustable parts of the System to the numbers indicated on the pad.

Persons who are taking measures should stand at the side or back of the one whose measurements are being taken. Never insert fingers under tape line while taking the measurements except at arms eye, where three fingers are placed under tape to insure proper size.

It is unnecessary to make any allowance for seams, as the System allows ⅜ of an inch on all outside edges. This is the standard seam allowance and should a larger seam be desired it must be allowed for when cutting the pattern. This will be needed however only in those materials that are loosely woven or ravel easily.

How Measurements Are Taken

1. Neck at top is taken by placing tape around top of neck comfortably.
2. Neck joining waist is taken at base of neck, bringing tape well down in front, following line where waist should join collar.
3. Heighth of collar, record both front and back measurements.
4. Shoulder seam is taken from base of neck to length desired. Care must be taken to place tape high enough on neck to meet collar line. The length of the shoulder varies with the changing style. Always take into consideration the style of the garment to be made and the becomingness of the particular style to the figure.
5. Chest width is taken across the chest, from arms eye to arms eye, 2 inches down from shoulder point. This measurement should, in normal figures, be about 10 inches wider than shoulder length; for instance, if the shoulder line is 6 inches the chest width will probably be 16 inches. Should one be stooped in the shoulders and narrow in the chest, make the chest width as great as possible to be becoming, as it will improve the figure.
6. Front length is taken by placing tape measure at hollow at base of neck in front, being careful to place it high enough to meet collar line. Allow the tape to extend down center front to bottom of tape placed around waist.
7. Bust is taken by placing tape around fullest part of the bust in front, bring around under arm to center back, allowing tape to slant upward 2 inches at this point. Bust measure will be larger than usually used in ordering commercial patterns. Remember the surplus will be taken up as the System allows for seams.
8. Back width is taken the same as chest width and is a very necessary measurement. In normal figures this measurement is usually slightly less than the chest width. If the chest width is 16 this measurement will probably be 15. If one stands erect or if one has very prominent bust lines it may vary more than that. Care should be taken that this measurement be wide enough to insure good lines in the garment to be made. Should one be stooped in the shoulders, the back width will be more than the chest width. Be sure that your measurements do not emphasize this abnormal condition.
9. Back length is taken by placing tape on prominent bone at base of neck at back and allowing it to extend down center back to bottom of tape that has been placed about the waist.

10. Under arm is taken by placing tape on center under arms eye extending it to bottom of tape placed about waist. This measurement is important.

11. For waist measure place tape around waist at exact waist line.

12. Arms eye—Place tape around arm at largest part of arm, bringing it up to where shoulder seam is to be. Be sure that this measurement is comfortable but not too large. Place three fingers under tape to insure ease.

13. Arm around below elbow. Place tape around the arm at largest place below elbow.

14. Wrist around. If taken for tight fitting sleeve tape should be placed around wrist over prominent wrist-bone. If for sleeve to be slipped over hand, measurement should be taken around knuckles. Butterfly sleeves should be made slightly larger at hand than other sleeves to give ease in raising the arm.

15. Shoulder to elbow. Place tape on arm's eye to meet back width measurement and bring down to elbow point.

16. Elbow to wrist. Place tape on elbow point, allowing it to extend down to first crease below prominent wrist-bone.

17. Hip length is taken from top of tape placed around the waist down to largest part of hip, which varies with different figures, and on some figures may be only six inches down while on others it may be ten or twelve inches down from the waist.

18. Hip around is taken around largest part of hip. Place tape around body comfortably and add three inches for ease in sitting. If hip should measure forty inches proper hip-around measurement for setting system will be forty-three niches.

19. Front length. Place tape at top of tape-around-waist, allowing it to extend down center to floor. To set system decide upon the number of inches one wishes the finished garment to be from the floor and subtract this amount from the skirt length taken. Set the top of hem gauge at this number. This will give proper length of skirt.

20. First skirt length over hip. Place tape at top of tape-line around-the-waist one-third of the way from center front to center back, or at first hip curve, and allow it to extend down to floor.

21. Second skirt length over hip. Place tape at top of tape-around-waist two-thirds of the way around from center front to center back, or over large hip swell, and allow it to extend down to floor.

22. Back length is taken from top of tape-around-waist, down center back to floor. Should you drop below waist line in taking this measure fit of skirt will be ruined. In case one is slightly stooped, it is well to allow one inch on this measurement as one ordinarily stands more nearly erect while measurements are being taken.

Measurement Blank

Neck at Top.....

Neck Joining Waist.....

Height of Collar, Front.....Back.....

Shoulder Seam .....

Chest .....

Front Length .....

Bust .....

Back Width .....

Back Length.....

Under Arm.....

Waist .....

Arm's-eye .....

Arm Around Below Elbow.....

Wrist Around.....

Shoulder to Elbow.....

Elbow to Wrist.....

Hip Length.....

Hip Around.....

Front Length of Skirt.....

1st. Skirt Length over Hip.....

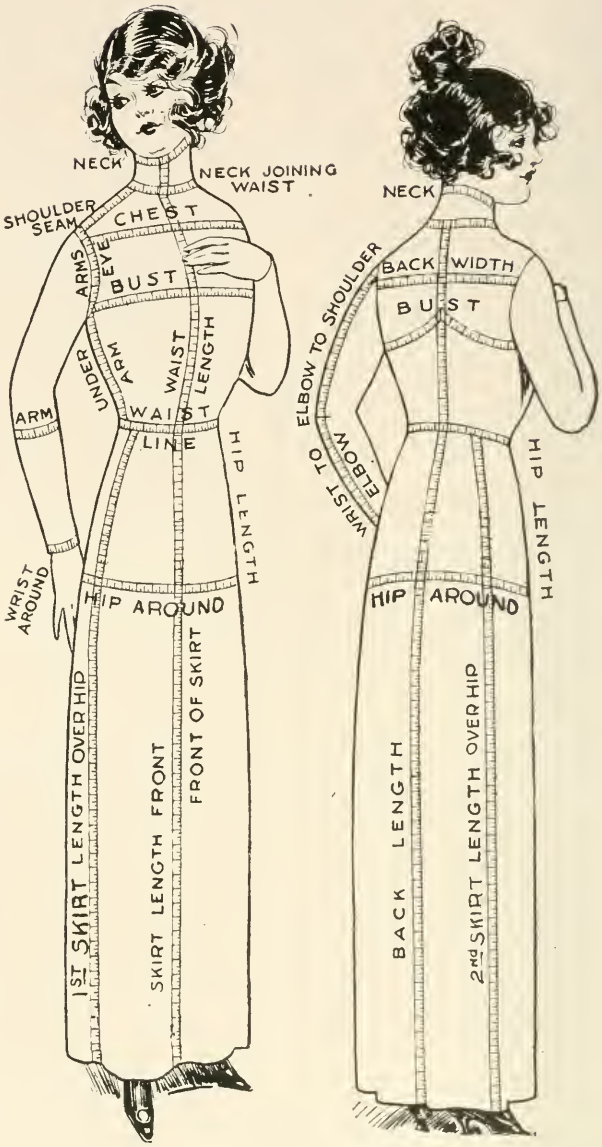
2nd. Skirt Length over Hip.....

Back Length of Skirt.....

FOR COATS ADD

Shoulder to Bust.....

Bust to Waist.....



Study the above figures carefully and take your measurements on the lines above indicated.

Measurements for Coat or Jacket

MEASUREMENTS for coat are taken snugly or exactly as the form is. No allowance should be made in any measure, as the coat system is regulated to allow all the surplus necessary. This is a semi-fitting pattern, and should one wish to make a tight-fitting garment the waist size must be set four spaces smaller. That is, if the waist measurement is twenty-eight inches and one wishes the coat to be tight-fitting the System should be set to twenty-four at the waist strap on each of the coat pieces.

1. Neck measurement is taken by placing tape around base of neck. This measurement should be taken over collar.
2. Shoulder length is taken by placing tape at neck, allowing it to extend straight on shoulder to arm's-eye. Care should be taken to place tape high enough at base of neck to meet collar line.
3. Chest width is taken by placing tape from arm's-eye to opposite arm's-eye two inches down from shoulder point.
4. Front length is taken from center front collar line to waist line.
5. Bust is taken by placing tape around at fullest part of bust in front and allowing it to extend around body and raise two inches in back.
6. Back width is taken by placing tape on prominent bone at base of neck and extending down center of back to waist line.
7. Under arm is taken by placing tape on center arm's-eye and allowing it to extend to waist line. This measurement should be taken with arm hanging in natural position as there is danger of ruining fit of coat should the curve at waist be made too low.
8. Arm's-eye is taken by placing tape around largest part of arm and bringing it up to shoulder seam. Insert three fingers under tape when taking this measure to insure ease.
9. Waist measure is taken by placing tape around waist line.
10. Hip length is taken directly over hip curve from waist line to largest part of hip. Length of coat may be taken in this way.
11. Hip around is taken by placing tape around the largest part of hip. Nothing is added to this measure as all extra fulness is allowed on the System.
12. Shoulder to bust is taken by placing tape half way between neck and shoulder point on shoulder line and bringing down to bust point.
13. Bust to waist is taken by placing tape on bust point and bringing down to waist line.

N. B. The last two measurements are very important, as a change of corset invariably changes bust line. Should these measurements be taken in an incorrect manner the fit of the coat will be spoiled.

14. Sleeve measurements for coat should be taken the same as for dress, but the System should be set two spaces larger than for dress. This applies to all measurements for coat sleeves. This is done for the reason that the coat sleeve is worn over the dress sleeve.
15. After measurements have been carefully taken and the System adjusted to conform to same, material can safely be cut, as all due allowance has been made for seams; however, in extreme or decided style, we would suggest that a paper pattern be cut, in order to determine whether or not the style is becoming to the figure.

N. B. Record your measurements in the order above on your measurement blank, being careful to follow the lines indicated on figures shown on page 18.

Adjustment of the System

IT IS WELL to first take the time to familiarize yourself with the manipulation of the System. In a short time this becomes as easy and convenient for the housewife as does the running of the sewing machine, or handling of culinary articles in general. This System is so simple that children of 10 years or more learn the manipulation very quickly. Each measurement referred to herein is printed plainly on the System.

The System is adjusted by first loosening all of the set screws and then moving up the adjustable portions to the numbers corresponding to the list of measurements you have taken and recorded on the measurement pad. For instance, if the waist System is to be adjusted, take the front and loosen all screws, then adjust the neck, shoulder, arm's-eye, chest, bust, length under arm, and waist measures in the order named.

Back of waist is set in same manner. Carefully notice that there are two places on the back for the adjustment of bust size, also two places for the adjustment of waist size. Should you desire a tight-fitting garment, adjust at waist line to regular waist measure. If fullness is desired at waist line as in shirtwaists and blouses of different styles, spread at waist line to the full extent of System. This will allow the desired fullness.

Sleeve is set first at arm's-eye, then length from shoulder to elbow, arm around, length from elbow to wrist and wrist around.

The waist and skirt are set with the figure indicating the measurement on the outside of the adjustable portion. On the coat the reverse is true and the System is set with the figure indicating the measurement on the inside of the adjustable portion of same. Do not fail to remember this when adjusting the System.

The Skirt System should be set first at waist size, hip length, hip around length of skirt and width desired in the order named. The Skirt Rule is used for straightening up long seams in kimonas, long gowns, etc.

The narrow skirt section is used for cutting panels and all narrow gores. This piece of the Skirt System is used also in making the circular flounce patterns. The wide skirt section of the System is used for cutting any wide gore as for two, three or four-piece skirts. This piece is arranged so that should skirts, which have a decided flare from the knee again become popular, they can be properly cut by this System, as you will notice the outside portion of the System is hinged for that purpose. In fact, any style of skirt, whether narrow or wide, may be made without difficulty.

Before cutting any patterns study carefully all of the accompanying illustrations, thus eliminating any difficulty that might otherwise be met.

The greatest recommendation of this System is its simplicity. As it is only an adjustable pattern, anyone who can use patterns can use it, and it fits the family. It may be used for the simplest house gown or the most elaborate ball or dinner gown. Everything from school frocks to trousseaux may be fashioned with the System.

It is well to practice in the use of this System by cutting all patterns in the order arranged in this instruction book, as in this way one is led step by step through the entire System and each lesson learned is a stepping stone for the next.

It is possible to purchase plain wrapping paper at small cost; this is to be used in the practice of cutting patterns. The larger scraps and patterns may be used again for cutting other small patterns.

Do not fail to study suggestions and illustrations carefully before proceeding to cut the pattern. Illustrations are given herein showing the position of the System as laid on paper or material, also the finished pattern. To assure success we suggest that the paper patterns be pinned up and fitted before the garment is cut, at least until one has acquired an excellent knowledge of measurement taking, as this is the foundation of good patterns.

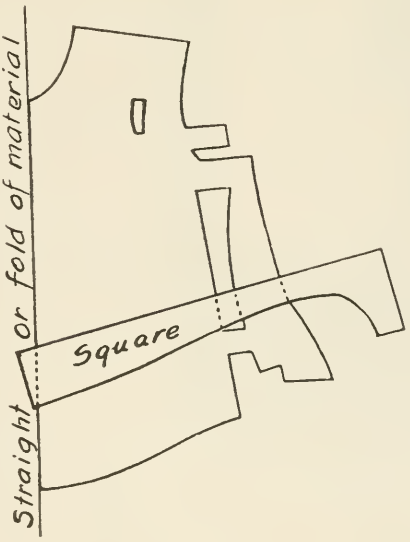
Remember that in pattern and garment cutting, as in all other things, proficiency is acquired by constant and thorough practice.

Plain Waists

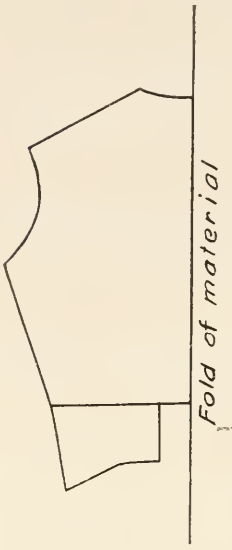
To make a plain waist, loosen all screws in the front and back of waist System and adjust to the proper measurements, following carefully the measurements recorded on the measurement pad.

After adjustment has been completed lay front of waist System with the center front line on the straight edge of the material, mark around, carefully dotting the length in front and marking the proper length under arm.

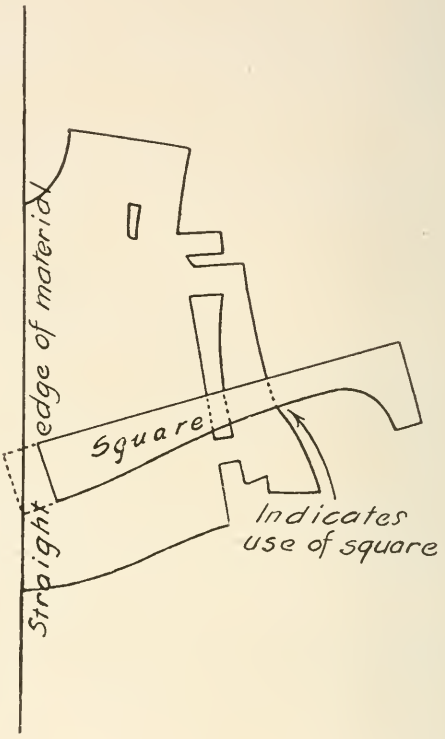
Remove System and shape lower edge of waist by placing square on mark indicating length of under arm, allowing it to reach dot indicating length of front. For this purpose always use the curved edge of square and mark accordingly.



To cut back of plain waist: Adjust back section of waist System to desired measurements, spreading at waist line for fullness. Lay center back on straight fold of material; mark around neck, down shoulder, around arm's-eye, down under arm and across bottom. Cut on these lines.



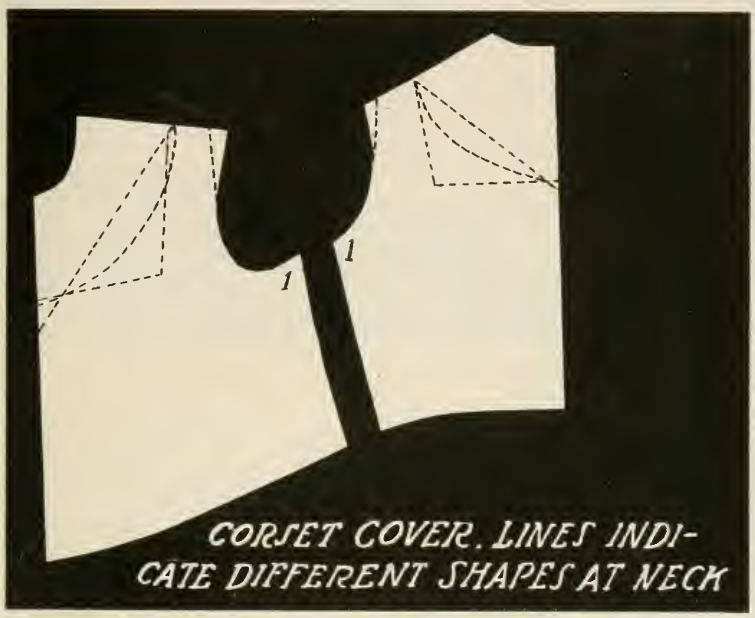
Should a longer line be necessary directly over bust curve, move square back toward under arm. This is always essential when one has a pronounced bust.



If garment is to have hem in front fold over material to indicate width of hem and lay the System with the center front line meeting center line of hem, or half way over hem.

Corset Covers

To make corset cover first cut plain waist pattern. Cut out yoke line to any desired shape—round, V-neck, square, etc. Cut off one inch of outside shoulder edge, both front and back, to prevent straps from slipping down over the shoulder. Make the straps two inches wide, more or less, as desired.



Fancy corset covers are made from this plain draft. Cut yoke to any desired shape and trim in any manner you wish.

Study illustration.

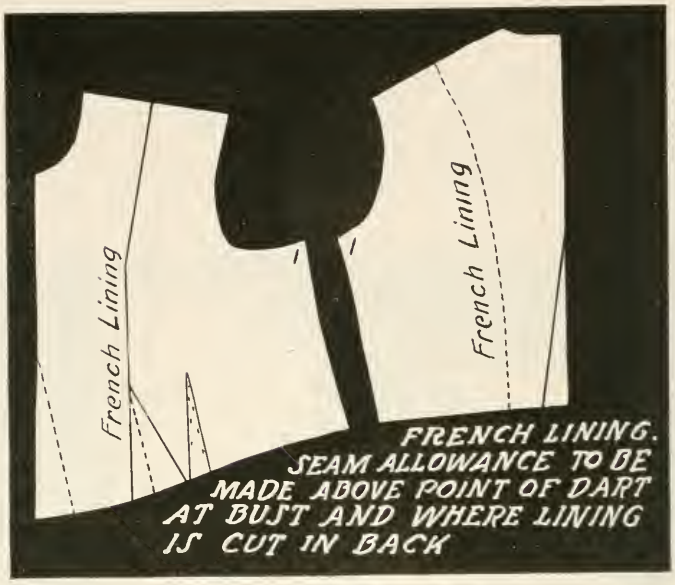
Brassiere

In order to make a brassiere, first make a plain waist pattern, being careful to indicate dart lines. For persons with large busts and slender waists it is necessary to cut off front dart as well as side darts. This gives a curved fitted line down front. Remember that all seam allowance has been made, cut exactly on lines.

The dart to be taken out in the back depends on the point of waist adjustment in width and extends six or eight inches up center back.

Take one inch off the shoulder as for corset cover, and shape yoke as desired. If there should be too much fullness at waist line take the amount off of the under arm of front only. (See illustration.)

French Lining



Set System for plain waist, mark round System, mark dart perforations in front and mark dart in center back. Remove System. Shape lower edge of waist as indicated, using square.

Use square to make slightly curved line from center of the shoulder line to top of middle dart. Take out double the amount of this dart at the lower edge. Cut off front dart and leave the third dart as the amount of this dart was taken out with the second dart.

In the back, mark dart for center back. Place a mark two and one-half inches over from this dart line at the lower edge. Draw slightly curved line from the center of the shoulder line to the mark at the bottom, using square.

Always use the square to make these lines, as it gives the proper curve for a well-fitting pattern. Study illustrations carefully. Follow lines suggested.

This lining is used for all tight-fitting waists where lining is necessary, and is also used for foundation linings. May be used as the foundation for fitted brassieres.

Cut off front dart if necessary. Cut on lines indicated in illustration. Always allow for seams where pattern has been cut.

Mannish Shirt Waist

To cut mannish shirt waist adjust System to measurements indicated on measurement pad. Mark out plain waist pattern. Measure one inch longer on shoulder line and down one inch from arm's-eye on under-arm line. Shape arm's-eye with square.

In all waists or blouses where fullness is desired at waist line remember to spread back of system to the fullest extent at waist.

The shoulder and under arm of the middy blouse are made in the same way as shirt waist. The length and fullness around lower edge is to be determined by individual taste.

Drop Shoulder Waist

First, make plain waist pattern. Lap pattern for shoulder seams and measure 2½ inches down from shoulder seam on front of pattern. This forms drop yoke. Cut on this line. If fullness is desired in the front of blouse allow from two to four inches to be gathered in at yoke line. Care should be taken in the adjustment of this fullness so that it may fall over fullest part of bust. Gathers should be arranged between markings one inch from neck line and 1½ inches from arm's-eye.

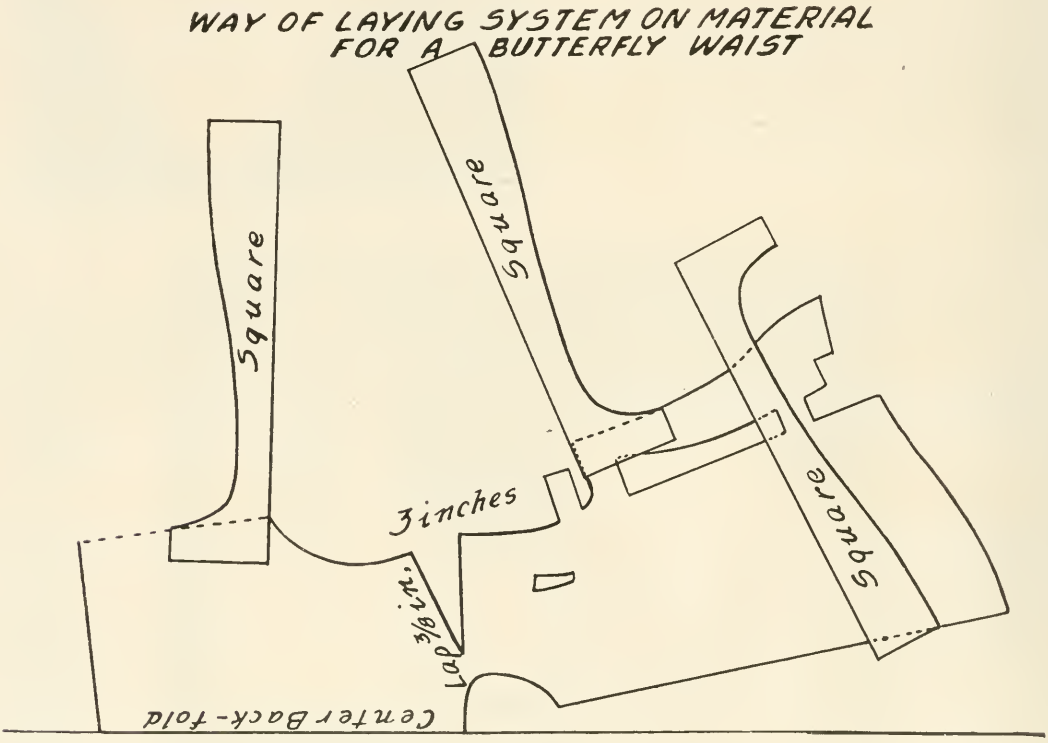
If low neck is preferred measure down front the number of inches desired and shape neck with square. Study illustration.

Butterfly Waists

Adjust System to correspond with regular blouse measurements, excepting that it should be set one size longer at under-arm measurement. This is to give ease when arm is raised. Spread System at waist line in back to allow as much fullness as possible, as butterfly waists require more fullness than others.

Lay System with center back on fold of material if waist it to have front closing; if back closing is desired lay system with center front on fold of material.

System should be placed with shoulders lapping three-eights of an inch at neck line and spread three inches at arm's-eye point. Mark around System, mark front, back and under arm length. Lay square on front as indicated in illustration, squaring it with line under arm and corner where under-arm line and arm's-eye meet. Mark out to number six on curved side of square. Do the same with the back, laying on square and marking out to number six as before. This is for short sleeve.



To make long sleeve: First get length by measuring from neck to shoulder point, then to elbow point, next, from elbow to hand. Thus, if shoulder is six, elbow to shoulder twelve, elbow to wrist ten and one-half, the entire measure from neck will be twenty-eight and one-half inches. This point indicates sleeve length.

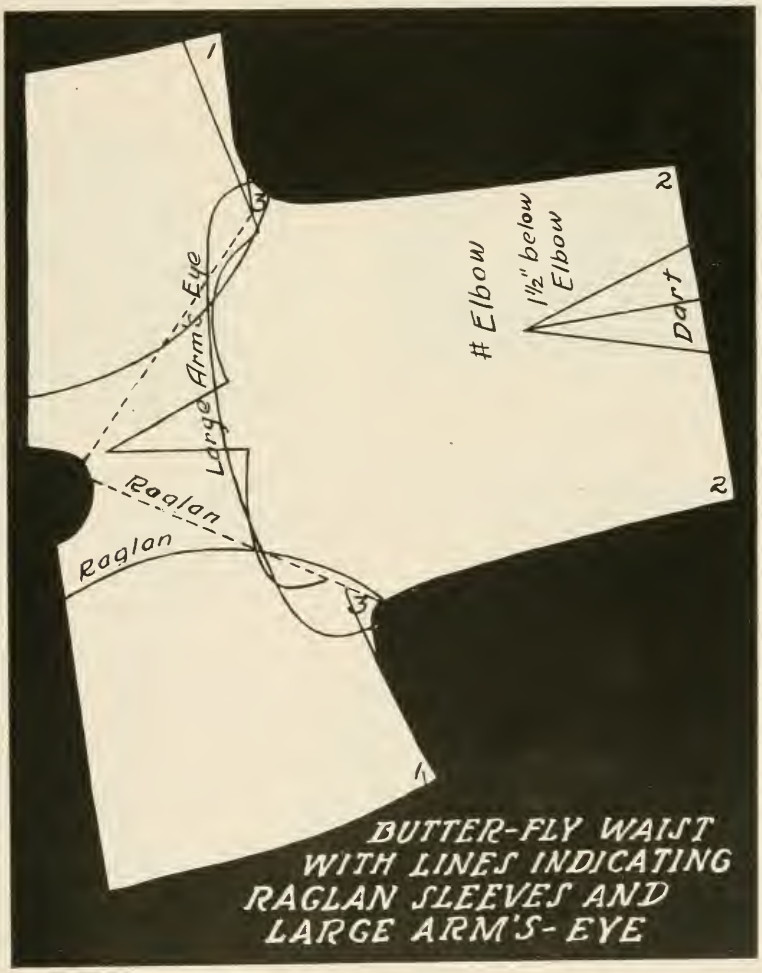
Place square on lines already drawn, both back and front, as illustrated, and mark out to proper sleeve length.

The surplus fullness at the hand may be either gathered into cuff, left open as kimona sleeve, or taken out in a dart in the following manner: Measure from back line of sleeve over on lower edge of sleeve three and one-half inches; from this point measure on toward the front as many inches as required to leave proper wrist-around measurement, the width between these points will be the proper amount to take out in the dart. This dart should run out 1½ inches below elbow point and both lines of this dart must be of the same length. Remember that butterfly sleeves should measure one inch larger at hand than other sleeves. This gives ease in raising the arm and prevents tearing.

Sleeve may be made by shaping at sides, eliminating dart.

Raglan sleeves are also made by this draft; following any one of dotted lines indicated on draft, being careful that lines meet exactly under arm.

Large arm's-eye can be made by tracing from any given point under arm to any desired width on shoulder. Care must always be taken that these lines meet under arm.

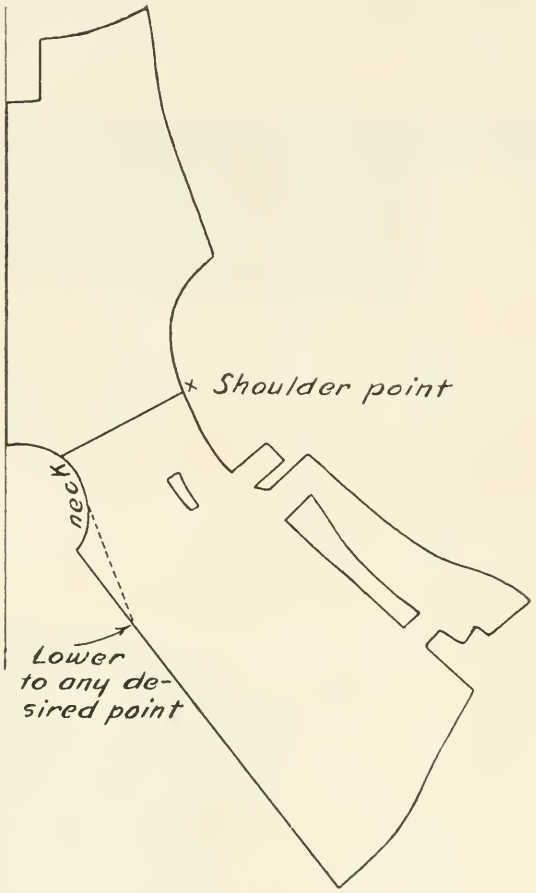


Collars

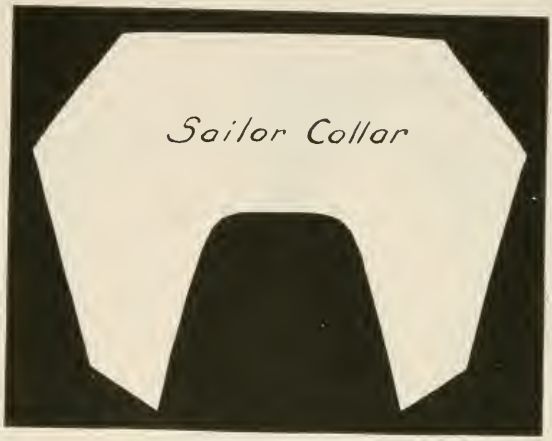
COLLARS of any style may be cut by this System. For stock or high collars use the adjustable collar system.

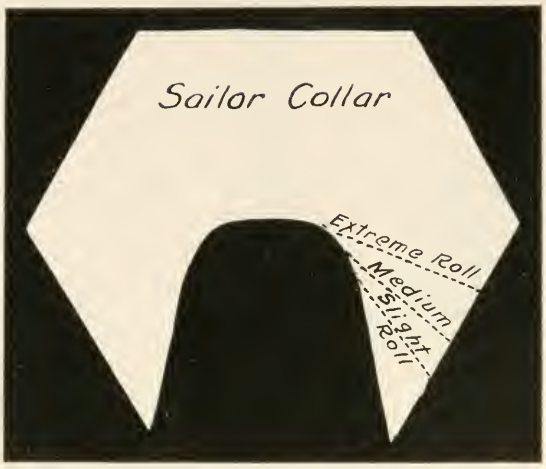
To cut any flat collar use the waist system; be sure the System is adjusted to the correct neck measure of the one who is to wear the collar.

Lay center back on fold of material and lay front System on with shoulder line meeting shoulder line of back. Mark around neck and down front to point as low as you wish finished neck to be. Mark shoulder point as a guide for shaping collar. Remove System and with square shape outside edge in any desired manner; shape neck with square, from shoulder point, at collar line to point indicated down front.



Illustrations of Collars





If it is desired that collar roll in back follow dotted lines indicated in illustration.

Military collar and vest, roll collar and vest and collar and tie in one are cut with the System laid on the material as for butter-fly waist; lapping shoulders three-eighths of an inch at neck and spreading three inches at arm's-eye. Center back should be on fold of material.

Mark around neck and remove System. Square down front with straight side of neck. Measure down center back five inches; from this point measure across one-half neck measure. Draw line from the point indicating one-half neck measure down parallel with squared neck line. See illustration.

Notice lines forming collar and vest, also collar and tie.

Sleeves

ADJUST the sleeve system to measurements indicated on the measurement pad, making adjustments in the following order: Arm's-eye, shoulder to elbow, both inside and outside as indicated by lettering on System, from elbow to wrist, both on inside and outside, arm around and wrist around.

Sleeves have always more fullness than arm's-eye; this should be arranged evenly to give ease to the fit of the sleeve.

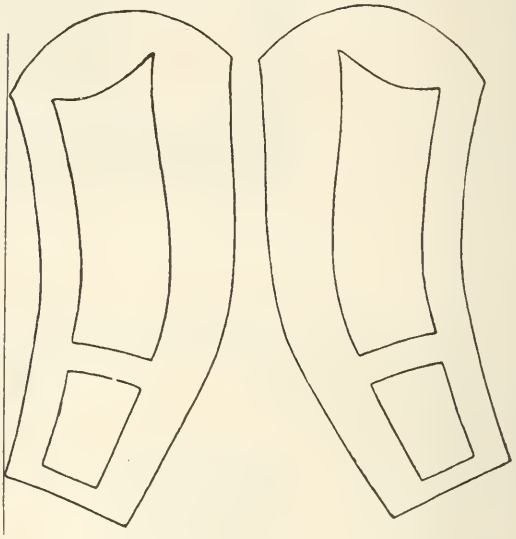
Sleeve is sewed in garment with front seam of sleeve one and one-half inches forward from under-arm seam.

The following directions are for plain sleeves, of different styles. Fancy sleeves of any type may be made from any one of these plain drafts.

Plain Two Piece Sleeve

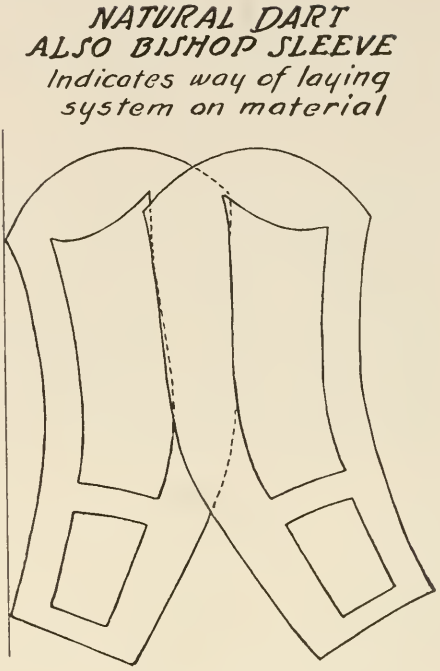
After sleeve System has been adjusted to proper measurement lay the System on material with points at top and bottom on the straight line of the material. Mark around System. This makes upper sleeve portion. Turn system over, still keeping points on straight lines of material, mark inside, except at lower edge of sleeve, where it is necessary to mark outside to give proper length.

TO CUT TWO PIECE SLEEVE



Remove System; measure up to elbow point, on back seam of under sleeve section and mark two inches above and two below. In making sleeve distribute whatever fullness is found in upper sleeve section in the space between these markings. This allows fullness for comfort in bending arm at elbow.

Natural Dart Sleeves

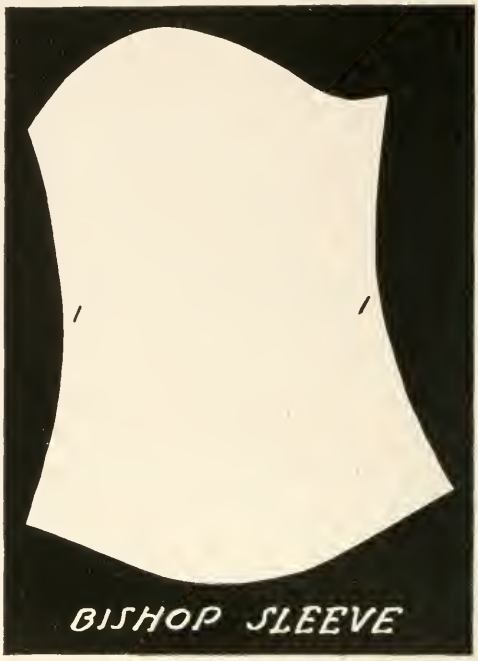


After the sleeve system has been adjusted to the proper measurements lay system with front points on straight line of material. Mark around as before. Turn system over, allowing a small lap at arm's-eye, but only meeting line at elbow point. Mark inside except at lower edge where length must be made.

Measure down one and one-half inches from elbow point. Shape dart from this point to lower edge of each sleeve section with square, as indicated in illustration. Cut on these lines.

Bishop Sleeve

Proceed as for natural dart sleeve. Instead of cutting out space between upper and under sleeve sections for dart leave in and shape lower edge of sleeve with rounding elbow part of sleeve system, as shown in illustration.

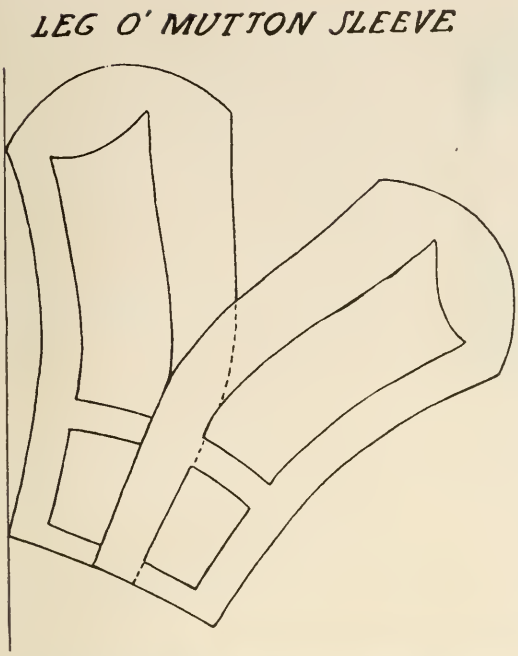


Shirt Waist Sleeves

Lay system on, following directions for bishop sleeve. Use square to straighten side seams from elbow curve to lower edge of sleeve; follow lines indicated in illustration. Measure over three and one-half inches from back line of sleeve at lower edge and measure up four inches from this point for placket.

Shape top as illustrated.

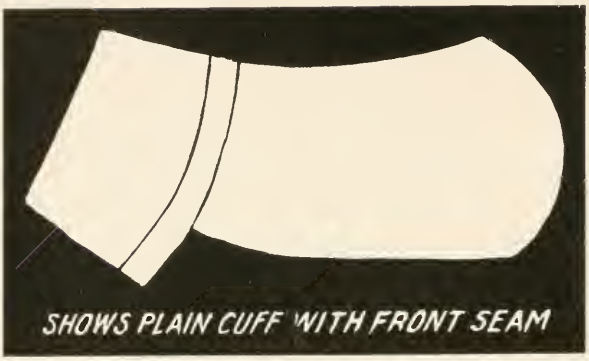
Leg o' Mutton Sleeve



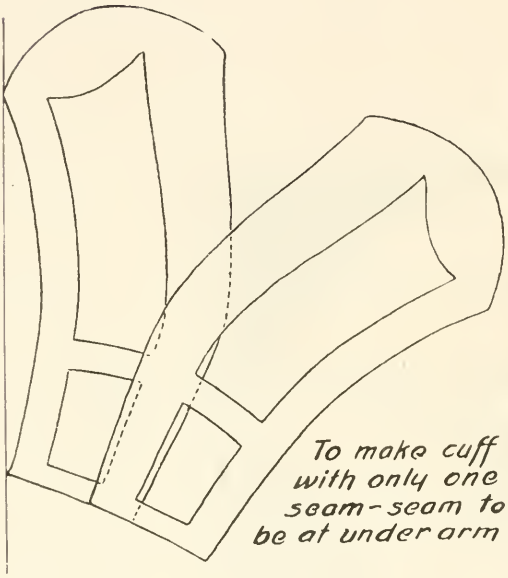
To cut leg-o'-mutton sleeve adjust system to regular measurements and lay on with front points on straight line of material. Mark around. To make under portion turn system over, lapping the width of seam from hand to elbow. Mark inside except at hand. Shape top of sleeve as indicated in illustration.

Illustration No. 27 shows finished pattern for leg-o'-mutton sleeve. As much fullness as is desired can be given at the upper part of the sleeve.

Cuffs



Cuffs may be cut from any plain two-piece draft and shaped as desired. They may have either one or two seams; may be plain or pointed, in flare or open style. This is done by reproducing from plain draft.



Skirts

BY CAREFUL EXAMINATION of the skirt sections of this System you will find that adjustment can be made at waist line, hip line, hip length, skirt length and skirt width.

Waist line adjustment can be set to one-half, one-fourth, one-fifth, one-seventh, etc., of actual waist measure, depending, of course, upon the number of pieces desired in the skirt. This also controls the hip line adjustment. The distance from the waist line to the largest part of hip controls the hip length.

Length of skirt is determined by placing top of hem gauge (piece at lower part of skirt system) at number that indicates proper length of skirt. Mark at top and bottom of hem gauge; this provides for a three inch hem and does away entirely with the old tiresome way of standing while skirt length is being adjusted. If adjustment has been properly made and lines followed correctly your skirt will hang evenly if hem is turned on line indicated by upper edge of hem gauge. It is important that care be taken to see that the adjustment for the length is correct in all particulars.

Width of skirts depends upon the prevailing style and the choice of the individual. It is possible to make any desired adjustment in this regard.

Skirts of any number of pieces may be cut from the system from one piece circular skirt to skirts having twenty-one gores. The Russell method of cutting skirts is superior to any other, for several reasons. It always insures a skirt that hangs evenly and with a perfect ripple, as there are no straight edges, except in the front and sometimes in the back. There are no sagging seams, as no seam edge is ever cut on an extreme bias, except in circular skirts. Commercial and standard patterns have always featured skirts with gores of varying width. With the Russell System the gores are all cut of equal size (except the front) and give beauty and symmetry to the figure.

Not only the plain gored skirts but any fancy skirt or overdrape, tunic, flounce or in fact anything in the nature of skirts can be cut by this system.

Our plaited circular skirts have no bias lines to sag, every plait is on the straight of the material so that not only when new, but after the skirts have been worn, washed, cleaned and pressed, they still preserve that symmetry of line that appeals to every woman of good taste and discriminating judgment.

As has been called to your attention elsewhere in this book, skirts of any style may be cut by this system, be they wide or narrow. You will notice also by examination of the wide skirt section that a clamp has been placed in the outside edge to arrange for cutting skirts which have a decided flare from the knee. So you see, no matter about the changing styles, no matter what dame fashion may rule, we can still say, to paraphrase a little, "Modes may come and modes may go, but the Russell System goes on forever."

In marking around System be sure to mark at both top and bottom of both hip gauge and hem gauge.

Should one care to have hip yoke or trimming at hip line it is always convenient and saves time to have hip length indicated.

The top of hem gauge indicates actual length of skirt. The mark at the bottom gives the three inch hem to finish garment.

There are no straight edges in the Russell System. In cutting gores, excepting front gores, for skirts up to and including five gores, lay System with lower front point on straight edge and swing waist point back four inches from edge.

In cutting skirts having six to nine pieces, inclusive, lay System with lower front point on straight edge of material and swing System back at waist point two and one-half inches.

In cutting skirts having ten or more pieces lay System on the material so that the center of each gore is on the straight line of the material. This gives excellent lines to the skirts and insures a perfect ripple over hip as well as in the back, prevents sagging seams and gives a general air of style to the garment that can be obtained in no other way.

Refer constantly to the illustrations that accompany each lesson. In this way you will avoid any mistake or miscalculation.

Remember that good patterns depend upon the correct adjustment of the System, and that correct adjustment may be obtained only by means of perfect measurement taking.

In cutting skirts careful attention should be given to the adjustment of the System as to length.

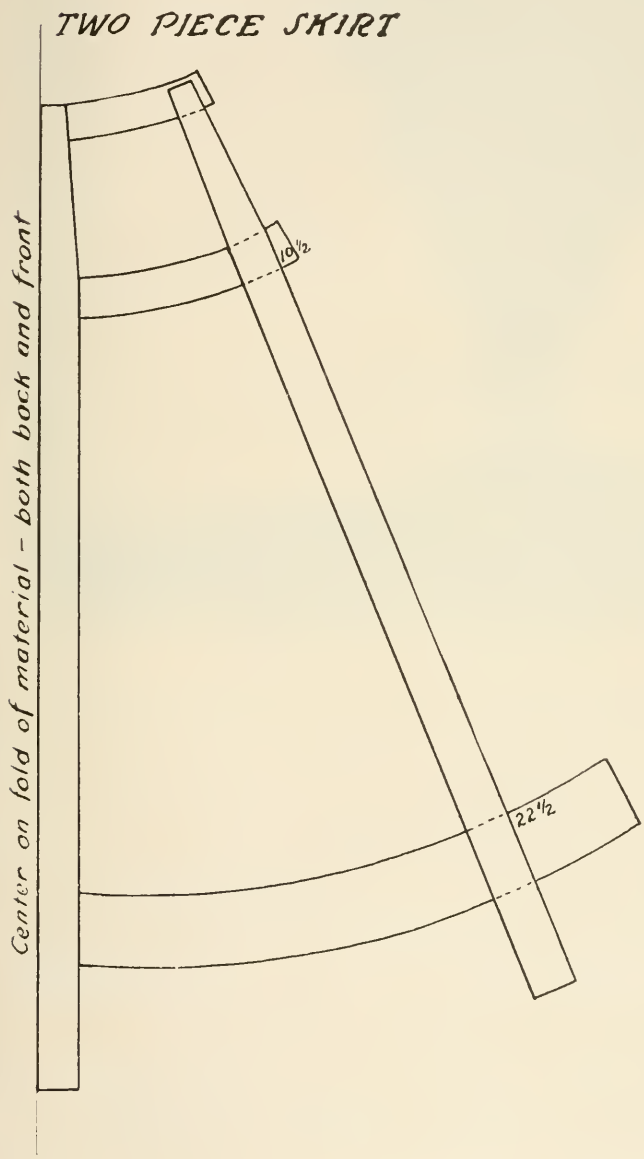
The average woman's skirt measurements are somewhat longer in the back and over the hips than in front. However, occasionally we find a figure that requires the skirt to have greater length in front. Particularly is this true of figures having prominent abdomens, or of those who stand in a stooped manner.

Be sure that when System is adjusted for cutting the various gores that correct and necessary adjustment is made in length, to correspond with the different skirt length measurements as recorded; front, first skirt length over hip; second skirt length over hip, back length. Thus it will be seen that for the different gores care must be taken that the length measurements must correspond on the edges that are to come together.

Yokes for skirts may be made from the two piece, three piece, or four piece model and made to conform to any desired shape; pointed, round, etc. Also, circular yokes may be made from circular skirt draft.

Two Piece Skirts

To cut two piece skirt set System to one-fourth waist around, hip around and width at lower edge. Each piece is cut on fold of material. Be careful to have skirt length adjusted correctly. Study illustrations that accompany all suggestions for cutting all patterns and you will experience no difficulty in getting patterns correct.

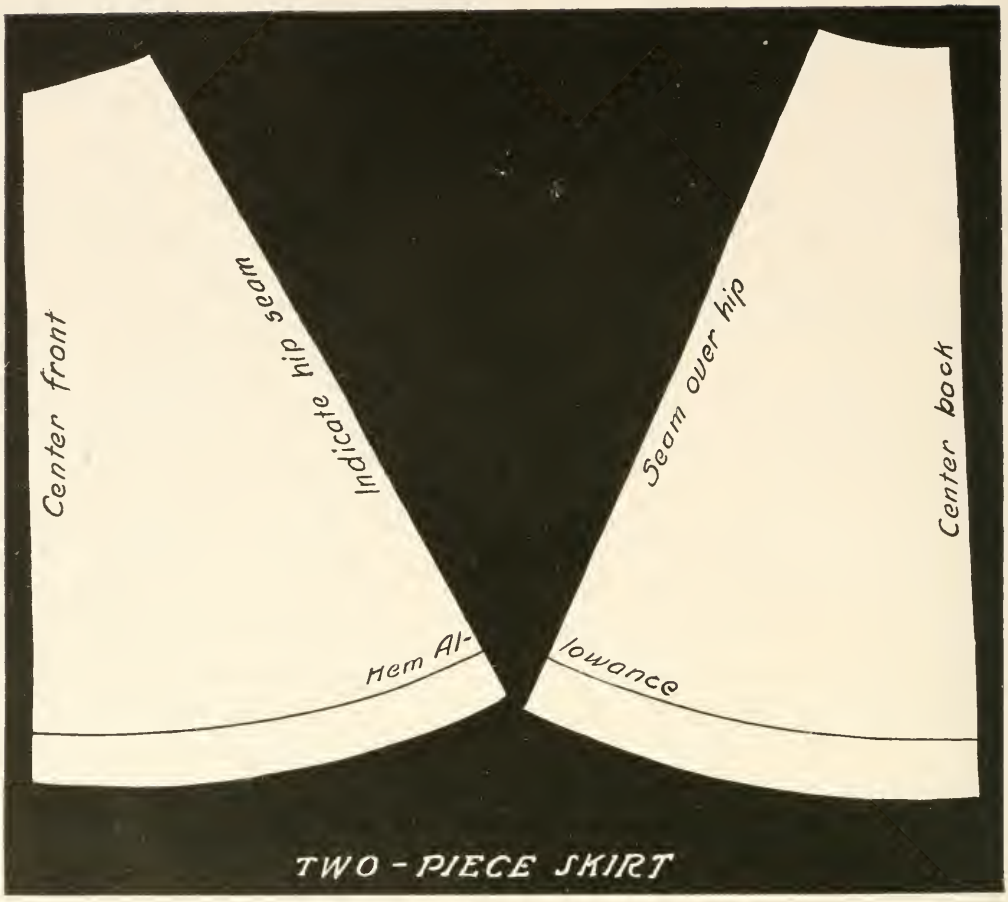


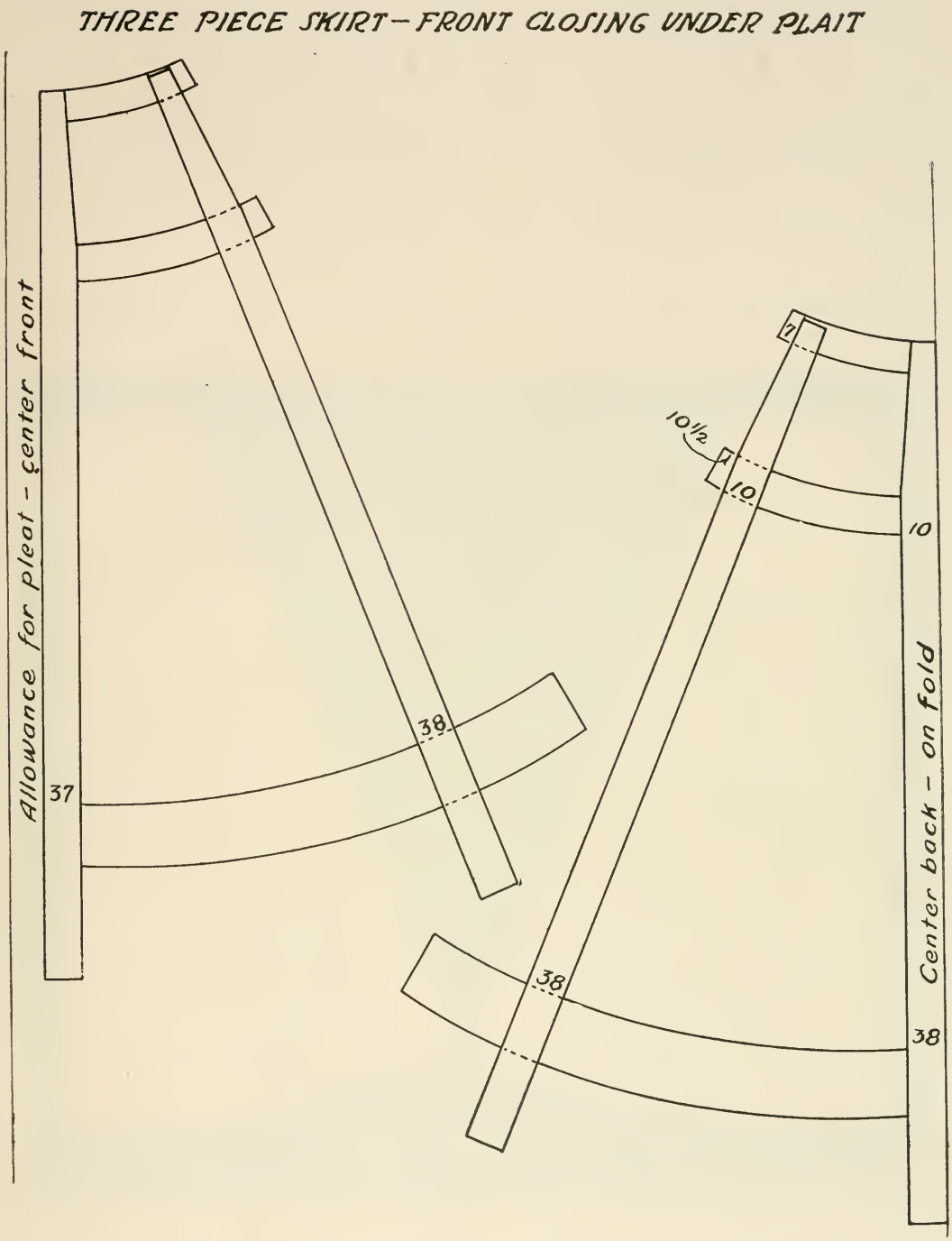
The measurements for the skirt used in illustration were as follows: Waist, 28; hip around, 42; hip length, 10; width around lower edge, 90 inches; length in front, 37; first skirt length over hip, 38; second skirt length over hip, 38; length in back, 38; therefore, adjustment was made as follows: To one-fourth measurements around, which is: Waist, 7; hip around, 10½; hip length, 10; length in front, 37; length over hip, 38; length in back, 38; and width at lower edge, 22½.

To cut pattern, lay straight edge of System on fold of paper or material. For back piece lay straight edge of System on straight fold of material. Leave twelve inch placket at left side seam.

Should it be impossible to spread the System to full width desired at lower edge without causing break in the line formed by System, it is well to get width and straighten line by using skirt rule as illustrated. If fullness is to hang from hips lay rule from hip to lower edge. Should one desire the fullness to fall from waist line, lay rule from waist line to lower edge. Be sure to mark along both sides of hem gauge, the upper line being for turn of hem.

Illustration of Two Piece Skirt





Three Piece Skirts

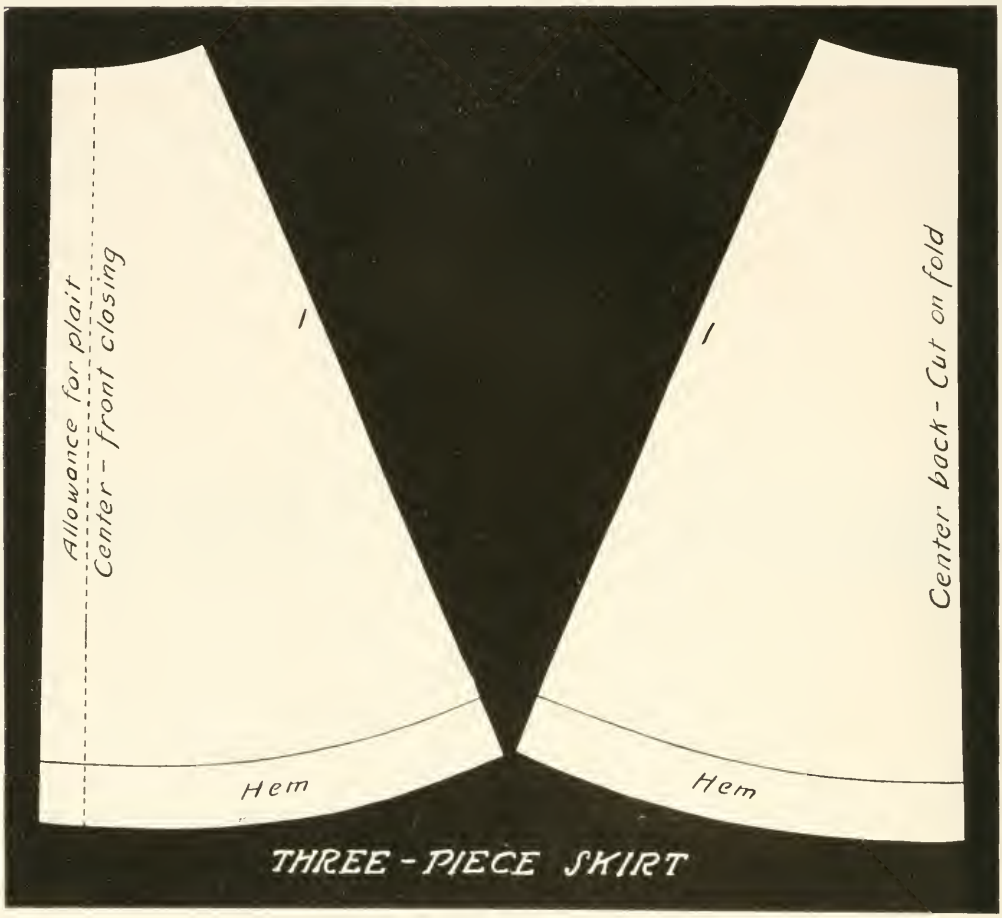
Set System as for two piece skirt. Three piece skirts have either one piece in front and two pieces in the back or two pieces in the front and one in the back.

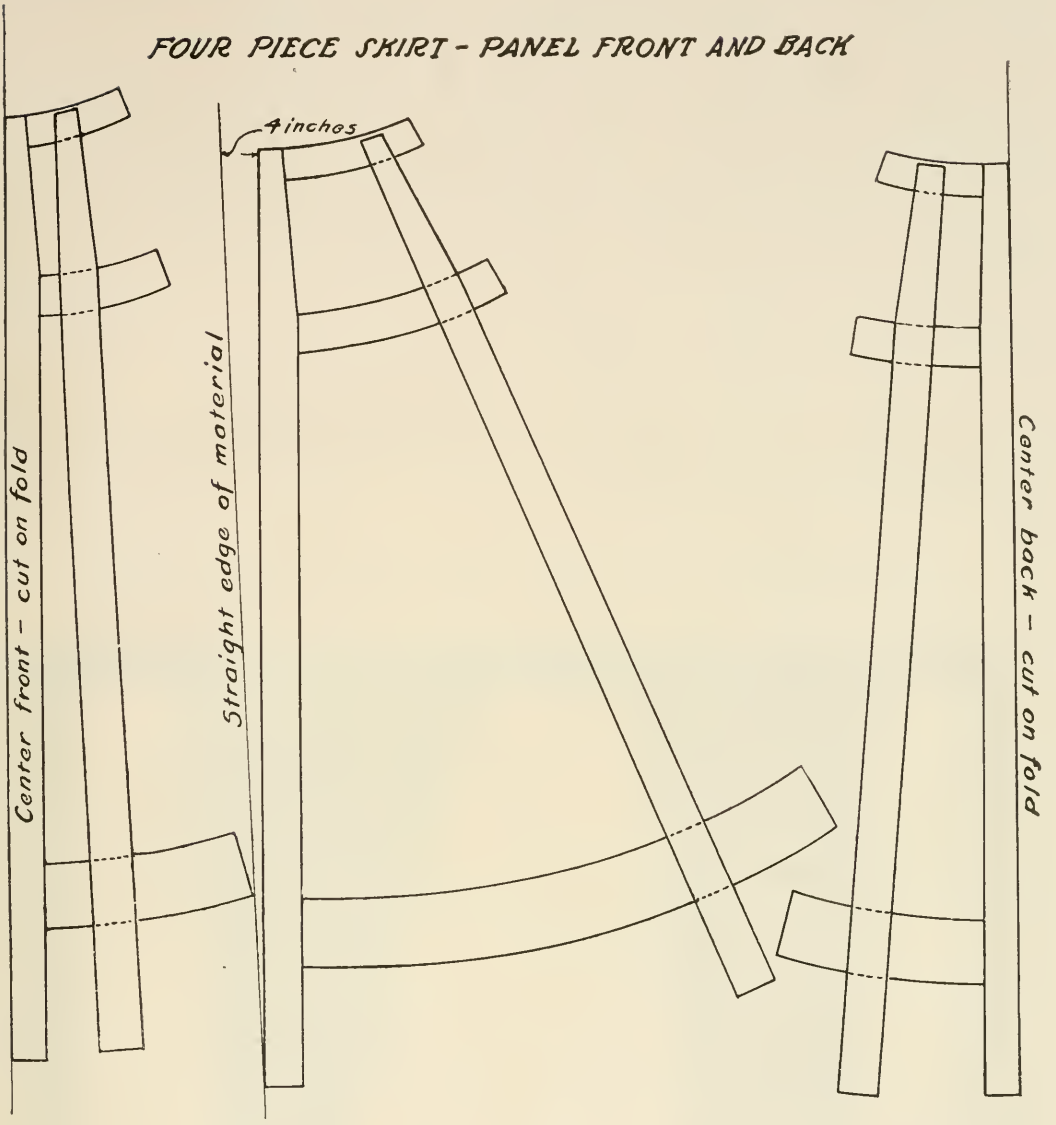
If skirt is to close in the front, closing will probably be made under plait or slot seam. In either case, allowance must be made by folding over ma-

terial the width of plait or seam allowance desired. Lay System with center front overlapping half of plait width or to edge of seam.

If skirt is to have back closing, front should be cut by laying System with center front on fold of material. To cut back, instead of laying on fold of goods, place System with lower front corner on straight line of material, moving back at waist line four inches from straight line. This forms the seam line over hip, and making it slightly bias and renders back seam much less bias, insuring a skirt that hangs perfectly with an evenly distributed ripple.

Opening for placket should be twelve inches long in all skirts.





Four Piece Panel Skirt

This skirt has panel in front and back and one gore on each side. To cut panel set narrow skirt section to one-half the panel width desired. Make the back panel slightly wider than the front. Panel width depends upon the prevailing mode. Taking for example: Waist measure, 28; hip, 40; would suggest a front panel set to 3½ at waist line, 4½ at hip and 5½ at lower edge. The panel would be just twice this size, as panels are always cut on a fold of material. For back panel would suggest setting system at 4 at waist line, 5 at hip line and 7 at lower edge.

Add:	Waist	Hip	Lower edge.
	3½+	4½+	5½+
	4	5	7
	7½	9½	12½

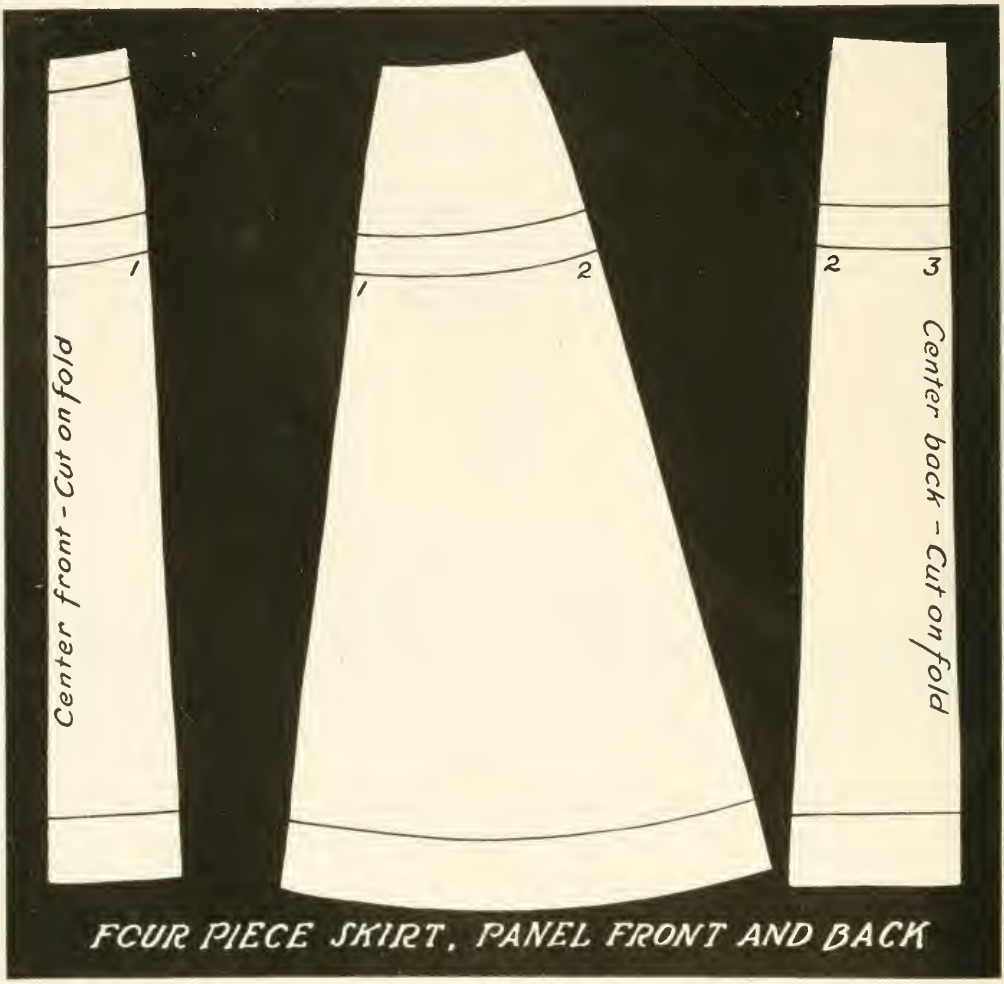
This gives entire width of one-half of both panels.

Subtract this amount from one-half the entire waist and hip and lower edge as:

Waist	Hip	Lower edge.
14—	20—	45—
7½	9½	12½
6½	10½	32½

This is the exact size to which the System should be set at each of the three places designated, to cut the side gores. Use wide skirt section for gores.

Illustration of Four Piece Skirt, With Panel Front and Back



Four Piece Gathered Skirt

To cut four piece gathered skirt add twenty inches to waist measure, or less according to fullness desired. Divide this number by four, as there are four pieces in this skirt. It is desirable to have more fullness in back and sides than in front, therefore subtract two inches from the front gore and add the same amount to the back gore. This will make the side gores two inches wider than the front gore and the back gore two inches wider than the side gores.

Width of skirt around bottom is governed by personal taste and prevailing style and may be anywhere from three to six yards. In soft materials more fullness can be used than in goods of heavier weight.

Front gore is made eight inches wider at the bottom than at the top. Subtract bottom width of front gore from the entire width around, dividing the balance by three. Take one inch from each side gore and add to the back gore, making the back gore three inches wider than the side gores at the bottom.

Adjust narrow skirt section according to measurements for front gore, width at top, width at bottom and length desired; the top of hem gauge to be placed at numbers indicating length the finished skirt is to be.

Lay the System with straight front edge on straight lengthwise fold of material. Mark across top, down side and across bottom, both at upper and lower edge of hem gauge. Cut on lower edge, upper hem gauge line being for turn of hem.

Use wide skirt section for cutting side and back gores. Adjust top to measurement for top width of side gore, adjust width at bottom, adjust length according to measurements for skirt length, length on front edge of this section to be same as length adjustment at side edge or front gore. The other length adjustment to be according to length measurement over hip. Both side gores are cut by this.

Lay System on with lower front corner on straight edge of material and drop upper front corner of System back four inches from the edge. This distributes ripples evenly. Mark all around and along upper and lower edge of hem gauge and hip gauge as on front gore.

For back gore, adjust the wide skirt section at the top and bottom to the width gore is to be. Adjust the back length on the straight side of the System, as this gore is cut on the fold. Adjust length at the side (skirt length over hip) to same measurement as length over hip on side gore where the back and side gores are joined.

Lay System with the straight edge on a lengthwise fold of the material. Mark across the top, down the side and along the upper and lower edge of hem gauge, as before. If trimming is desired around the hip mark on each side of the hip gauge.

This skirt is to be gathered at the top into a band of the exact waist measurement, allowing for lap. Placket is to be made twelve inches long and preferably at the first seam at the left of the front but may be made elsewhere if desired.

Manner of laying System on to cut Four Piece Gathered Skirt

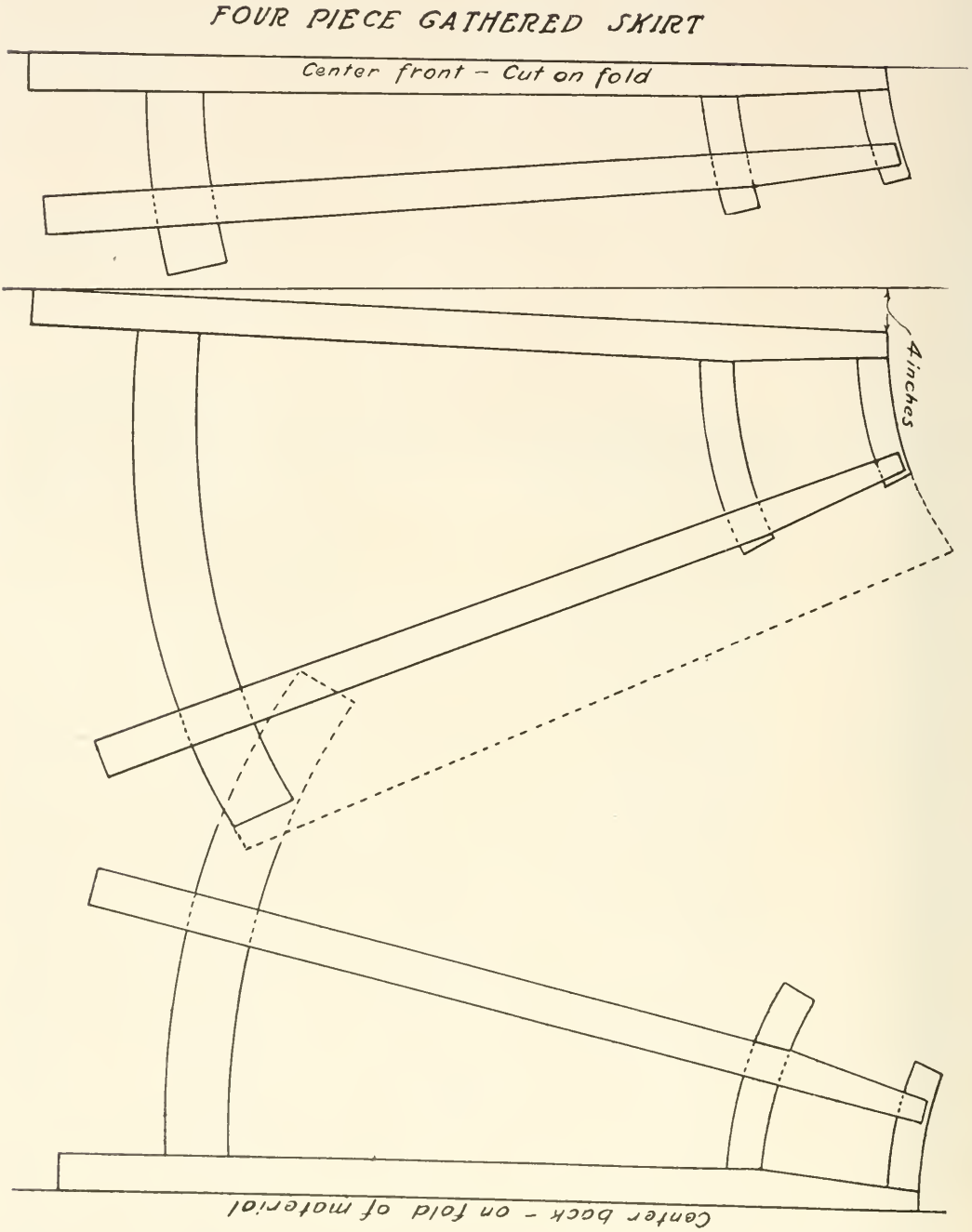
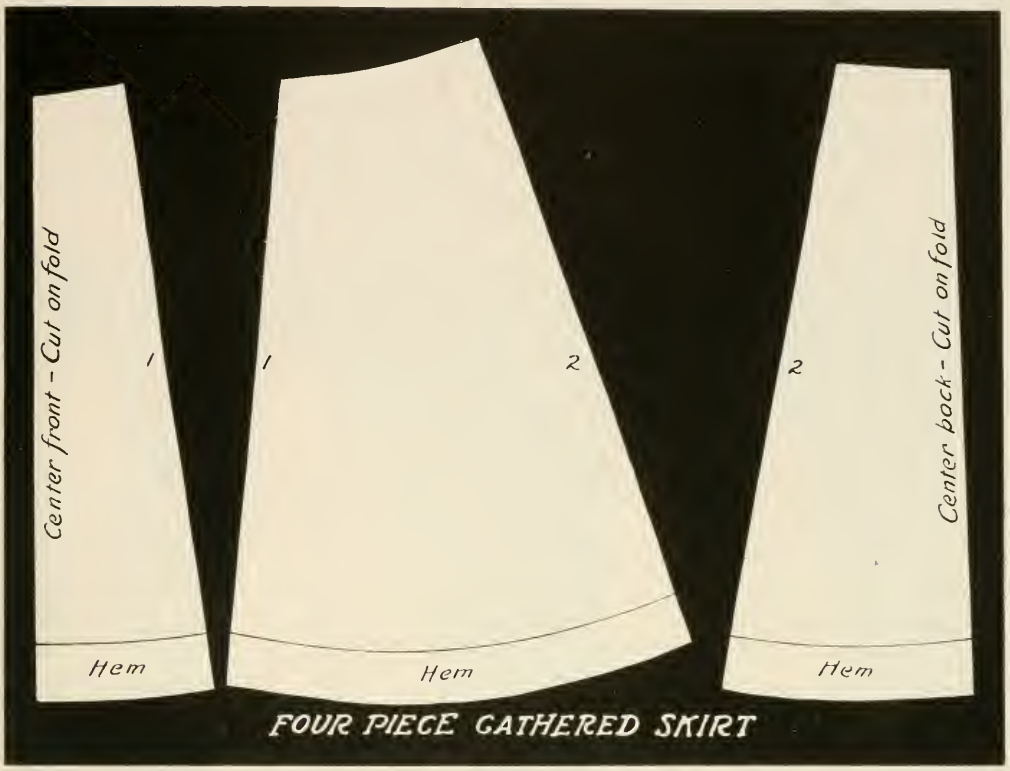


Illustration of Four Piece Gathered Skirt



Five Piece Skirt

The five piece skirt has panel down front with two gores on each side. First, decide on width of panel. Adjust narrow skirt section to one-half width of panel (these adjustments are made at the top, hip around—at hip length—and at bottom). Adjust the length, the top edge of hem gauge to be placed at numbers indicating length of skirt desired. Lay front edge of System straight on fold of material. Mark across top, down the side and along lower and upper edges of hem gauge, this mark representing line on which hem is to be turned. If trimming is desired at hip line mark on each side of hip gauge.

To find the width to which each of the remaining four pieces is to be cut, subtract the width of panel at waist, hip and bottom from the waist measure, hip around measure and width around at bottom, dividing the remainder by four; this will give correct width of each gore.

(For instance: If waist measure is 28 inches, hip 42 inches and skirt around bottom 108 inches and panel has been cut 6 inches at top, 8 inches at hip line and 10 inches at bottom you would subtract 6 from 28, 8 from

42 and 10 from 108; this would leave 22, 34 and 98. Each of these numbers divided by four—number of gores desired—equals 5½, 8½ and 24½, which would be width of gores at top, hip and bottom, respectively.)

To cut the two side gores and the two back gores adjust wide skirt section to numbers indicating width of gores. Adjust length as was done on narrow skirt section. Lay lower front corner of system on straight edge of material. Drop top front corner of System back four inches from straight edge of material. Mark all around, across bottom and along top edge of hem gauge as instructed for panel. (See illustration.)

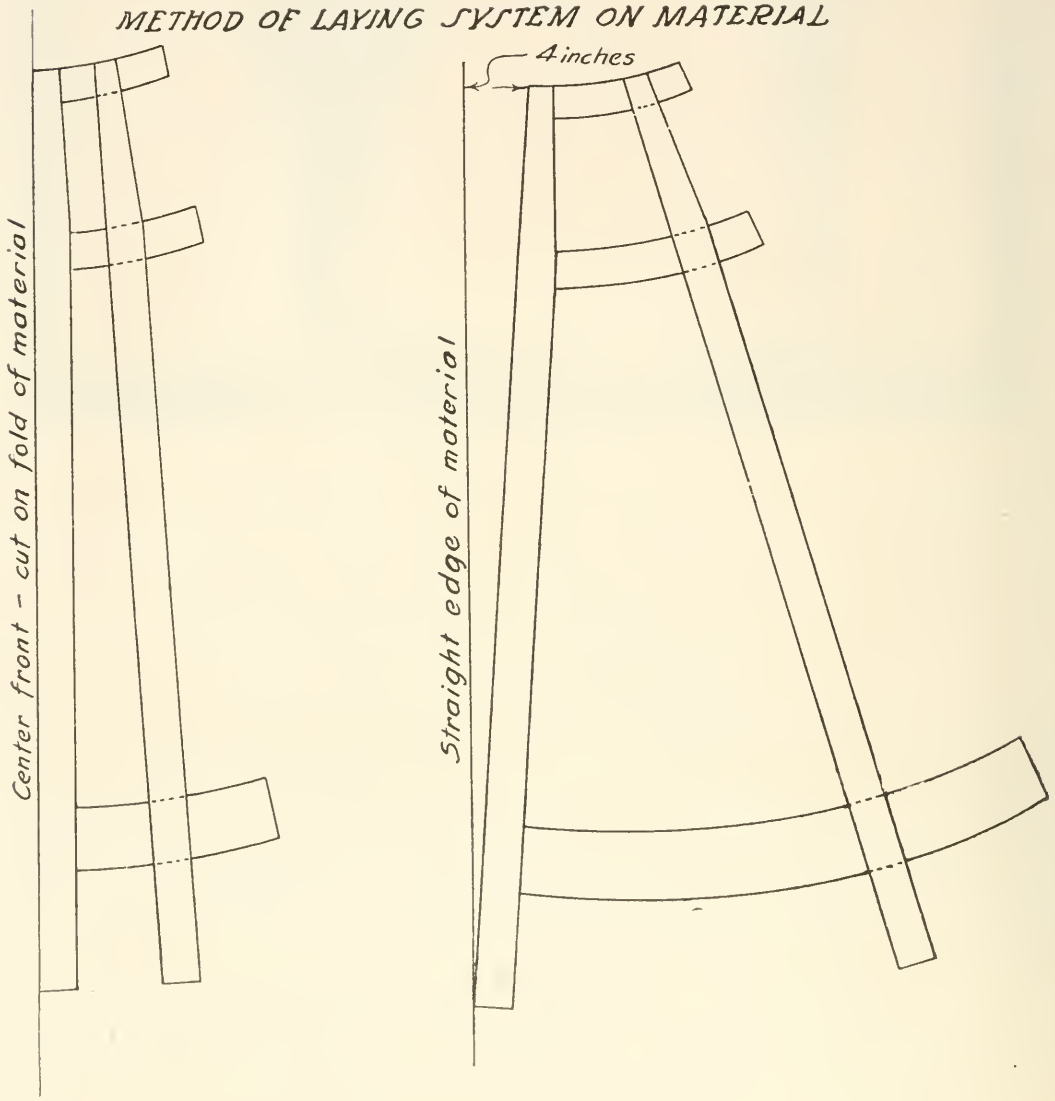
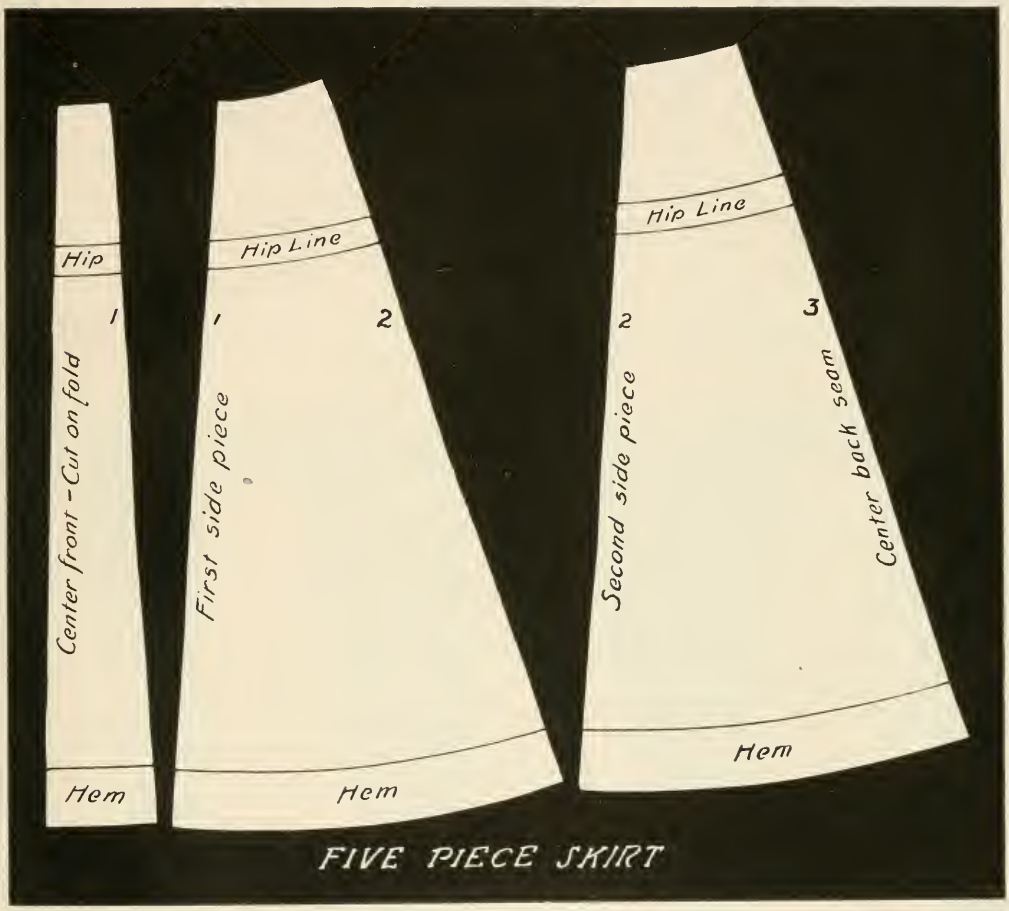


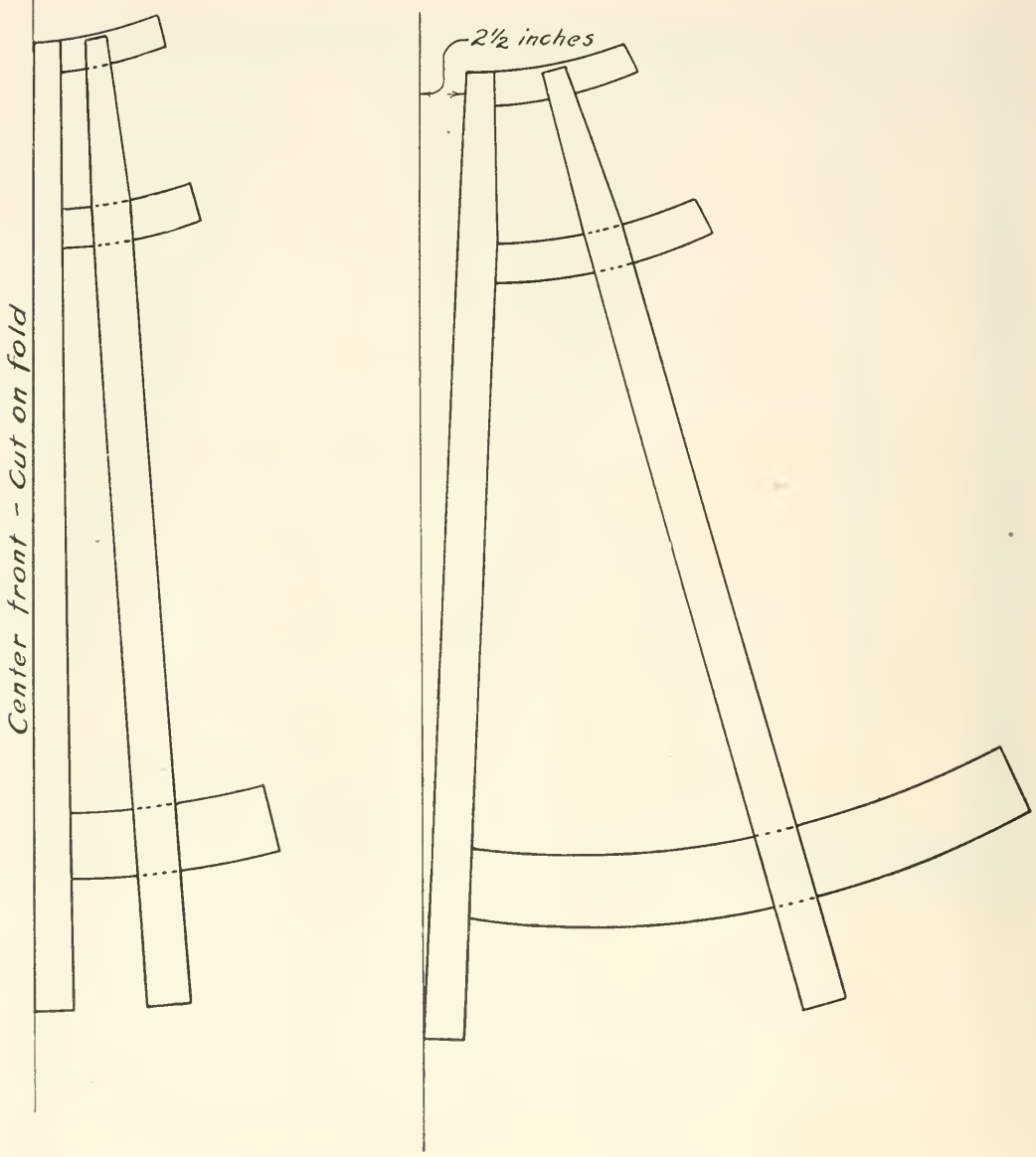
Illustration of Five Piece Skirt with Panel Front



Seven Gore Skirt

For seven gore skirt divide the entire waist around, hip around and lower edge width by seven to get the average width of gores. As, waist 28, hip 42, width of skirt 90 in., divided by 7 will give 4 at waist, 6 at hip and 13 at lower edge or width at bottom of each gore.

METHOD OF LAYING SYSTEM ON MATERIAL TO CUT SEVEN GORE SKIRT



Use narrow skirt section to cut front gore. Set to one-half the size gore should be, as this piece is to be cut on fold. Lay System on material with center front of System on fold of material, mark round, mark each side of hip gauge and hem gauge.

To cut other gores set the wide skirt section to indicated measurements. Lay System on material with lower front corner on straight edge of material, moving back at waist corner two and one-half inches.

Mark all around, mark both sides of hip gauge and hem gauge.

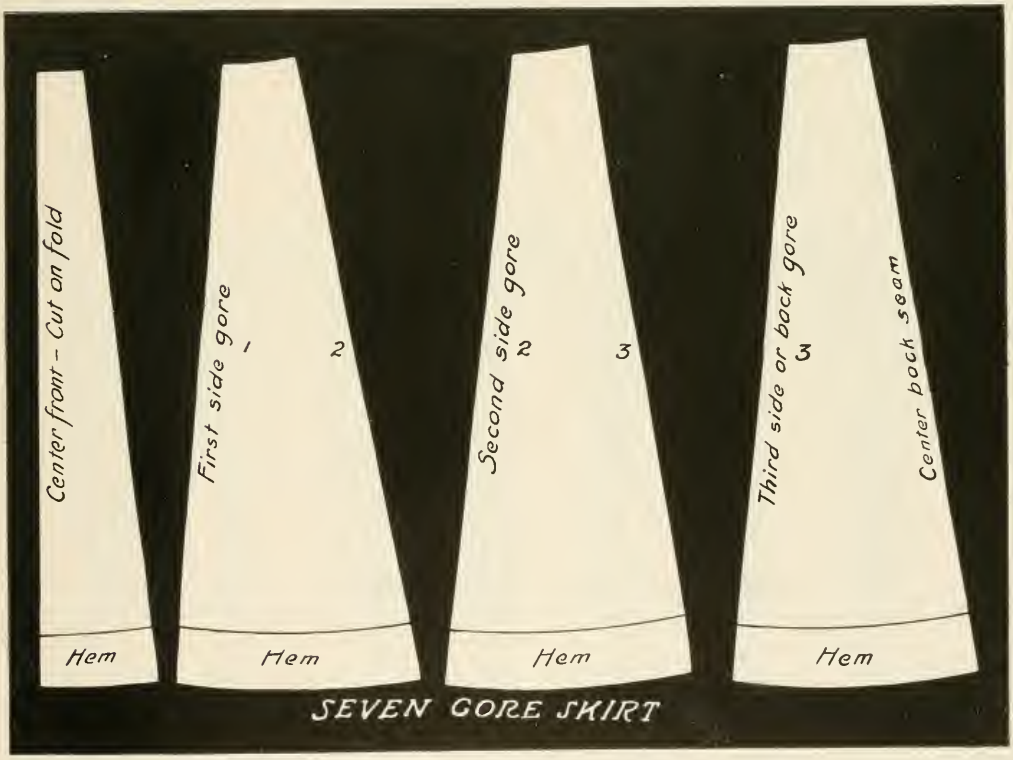
Be sure length is adjusted correctly on each of the several gores. All of these gores will be the same width. Should skirt be longer in back than in front adjustment must be made to cover the difference.

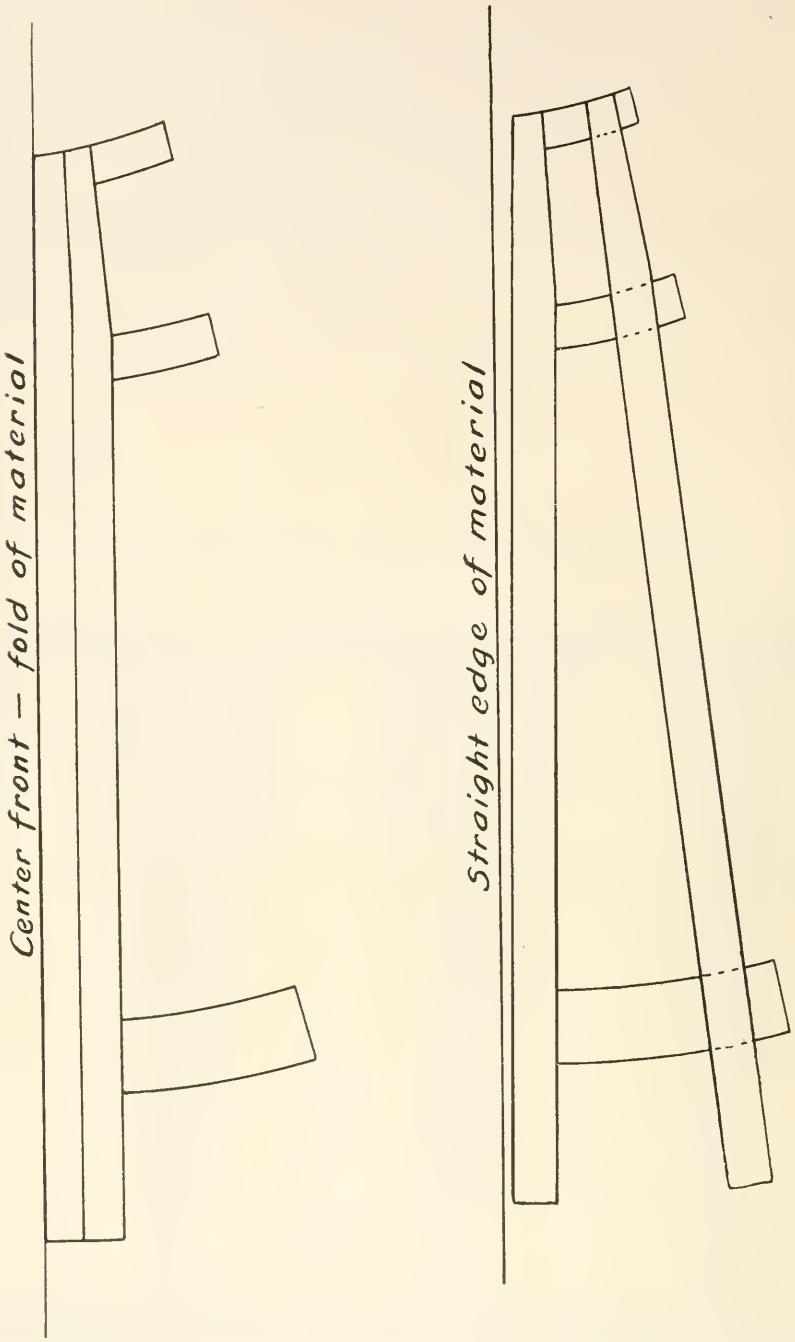
Adjust System to measurements and, after having cut panel, cut remaining gores by laying System on material as for five gore skirt, excepting that, as suggested above, System is moved back from straight edge at waist point two and one-half inches. This applies to each gore.

Placket should be twelve inches long, opening to be made where desired.

Seam allowance must be made for all skirts having six or more pieces.

Illustration of Seven Piece Skirt with Panel Front





Fifteen Gore Skirt

To cut a skirt having fifteen gores divide the waist measure, hip measure and width around bottom by fifteen, which gives proper width of gores.

Remember that in all skirts of six or more gores seam allowance must be made, usually three-eighths of an inch.

To make front gore; as this gore is cut on fold, adjust narrow skirt section at waist, hip and width around bottom to one-half width of gore plus seam allowance. Adjust length to measurement.

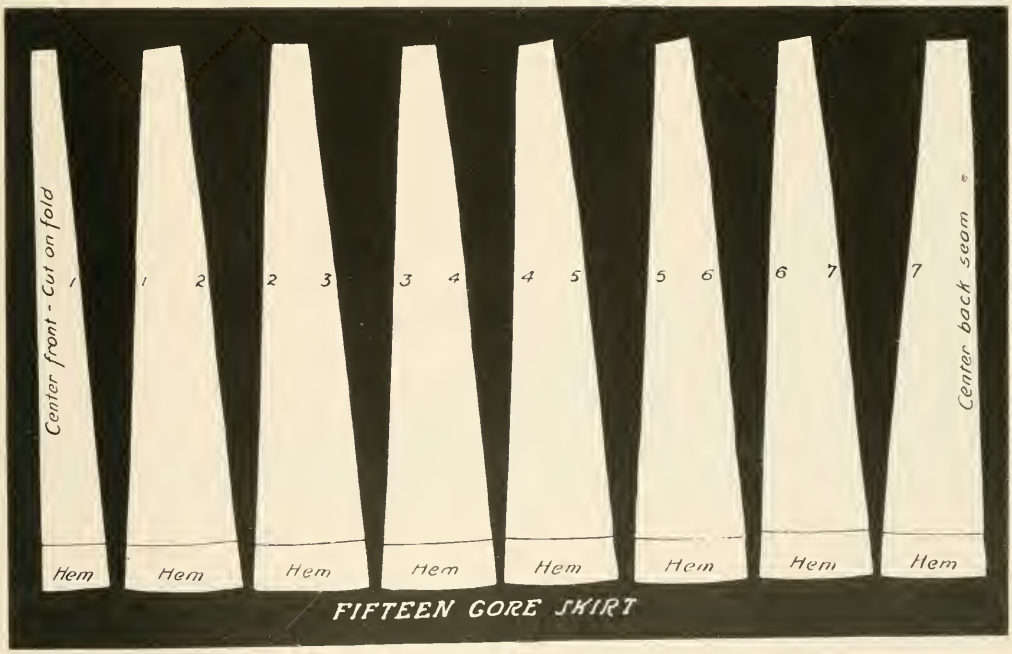
Lay System with its front edge on straight fold of material; mark across top, down side and across bottom, at both upper and lower edge of hem and hip gauges. Cut on lower line, the upper being line on which hem is to be turned.

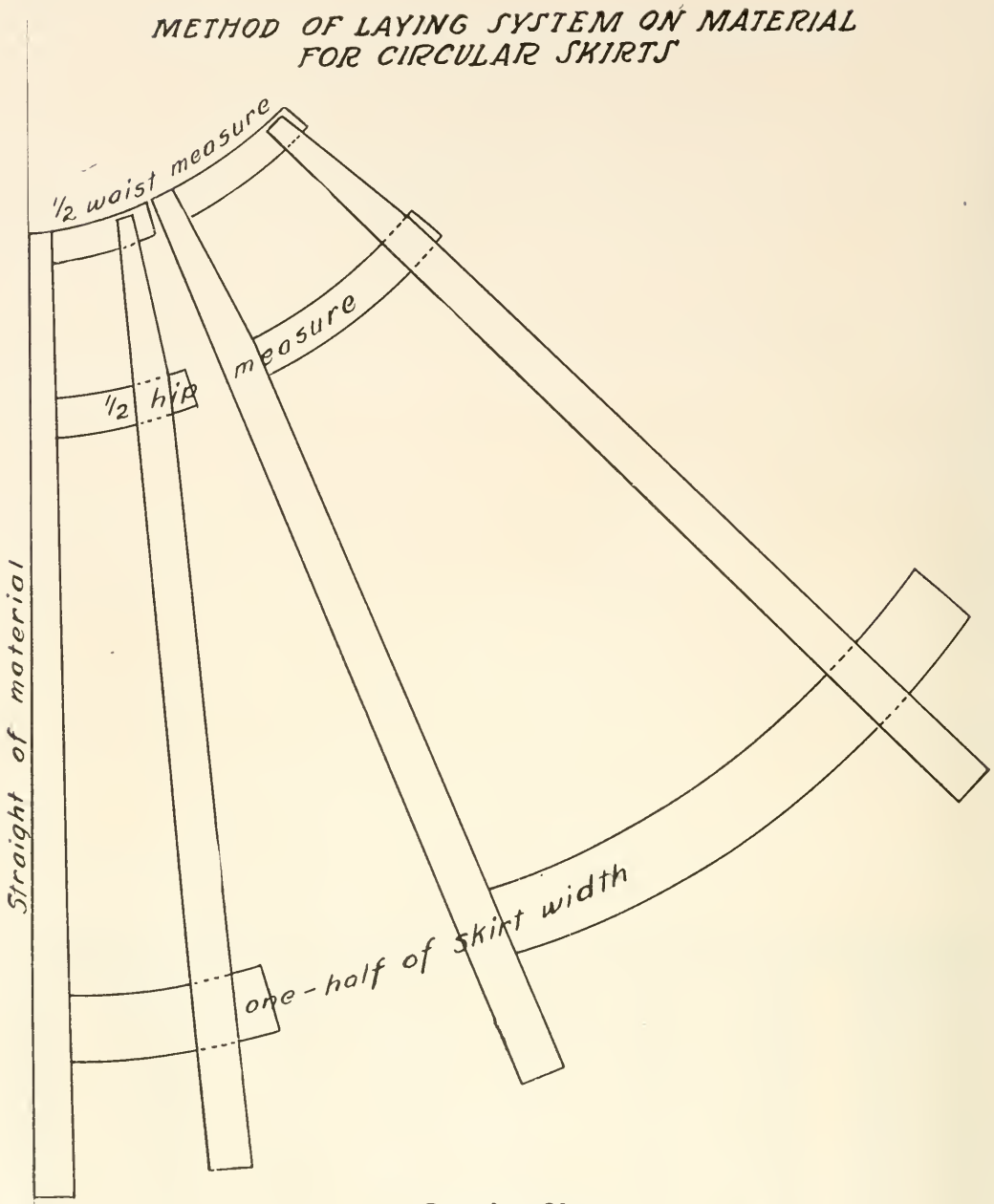
For the other gores, fourteen in number, adjust narrow skirt section to full width of gores, plus seam allowance. Be sure length is adjusted correctly. Lay the System with center on straight line of material. This distributes ripple evenly, producing a skirt which hangs perfectly. Mark all around and across bottom, at upper and lower edge of hem and hip gauges as for front gore.

All side gores in this skirt are of even width, at waist, hip around and lower edge. No different adjustment is made in any particular with the exception of the length, in case skirt is longer in hip and back length than in front, or the reverse. Adjustment in length should be made for each pair of gores so that the skirt will be of even length at the lower edge. This applies to all skirts.

Each piece should be plainly marked so there will be no confusion in putting skirt together. In this skirt, adjustment must be made to allow for seams, as must be done in all skirts of six or more gores.

Illustration of gores for fifteen gore skirt. Note marking of gore.





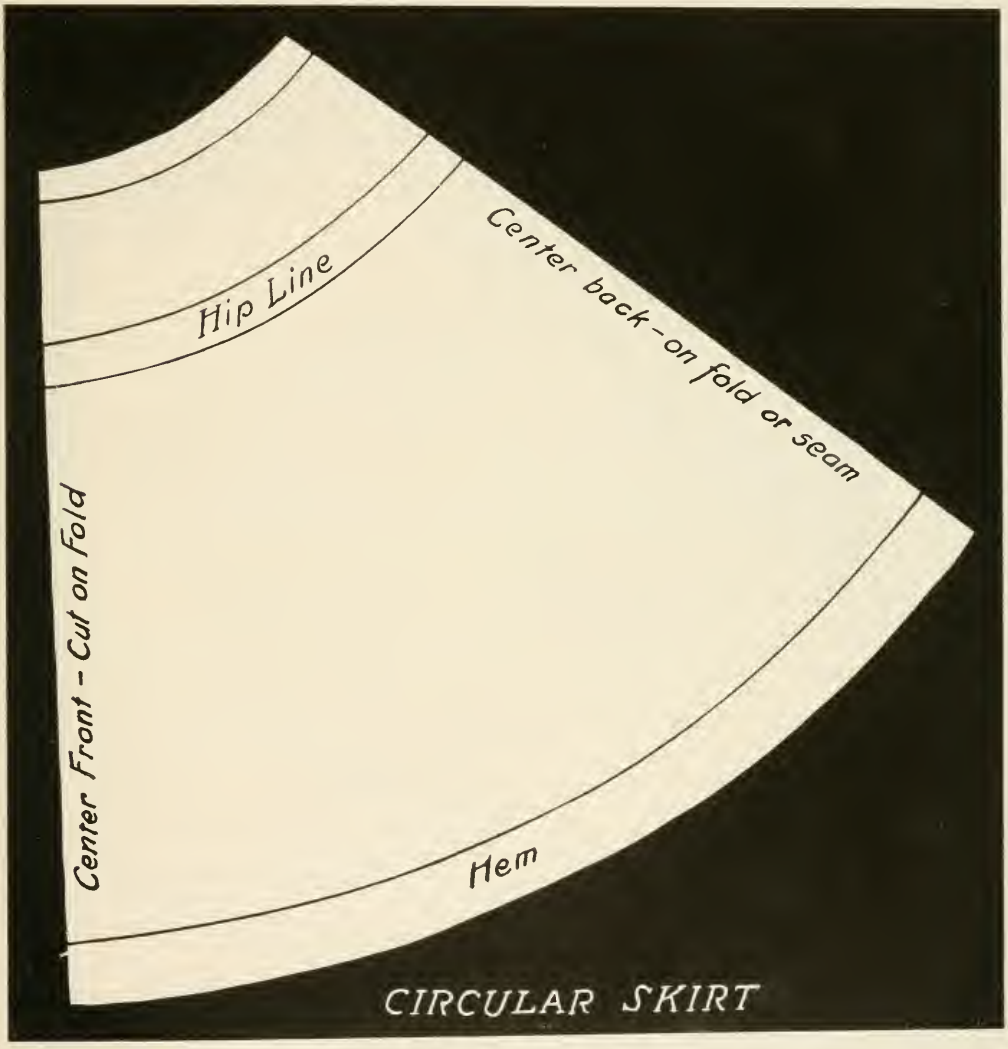
Circular Skirt

Circular skirts are cut by using both skirt sections, placing the narrow one in front on fold if no seam is to be made in the front, or on the straight edge of the material should a front closing be desired. Adjust Systems to one-half of waist measure, one- half of hip measure and one-half of width around at bottom. Adjust the length.

This skirt may be one-piece with seam up center front, as indicated, or up center back. It may also be two piece, with seam up back and front, or two piece with seam over each hip. It may be four piece with seam up front,

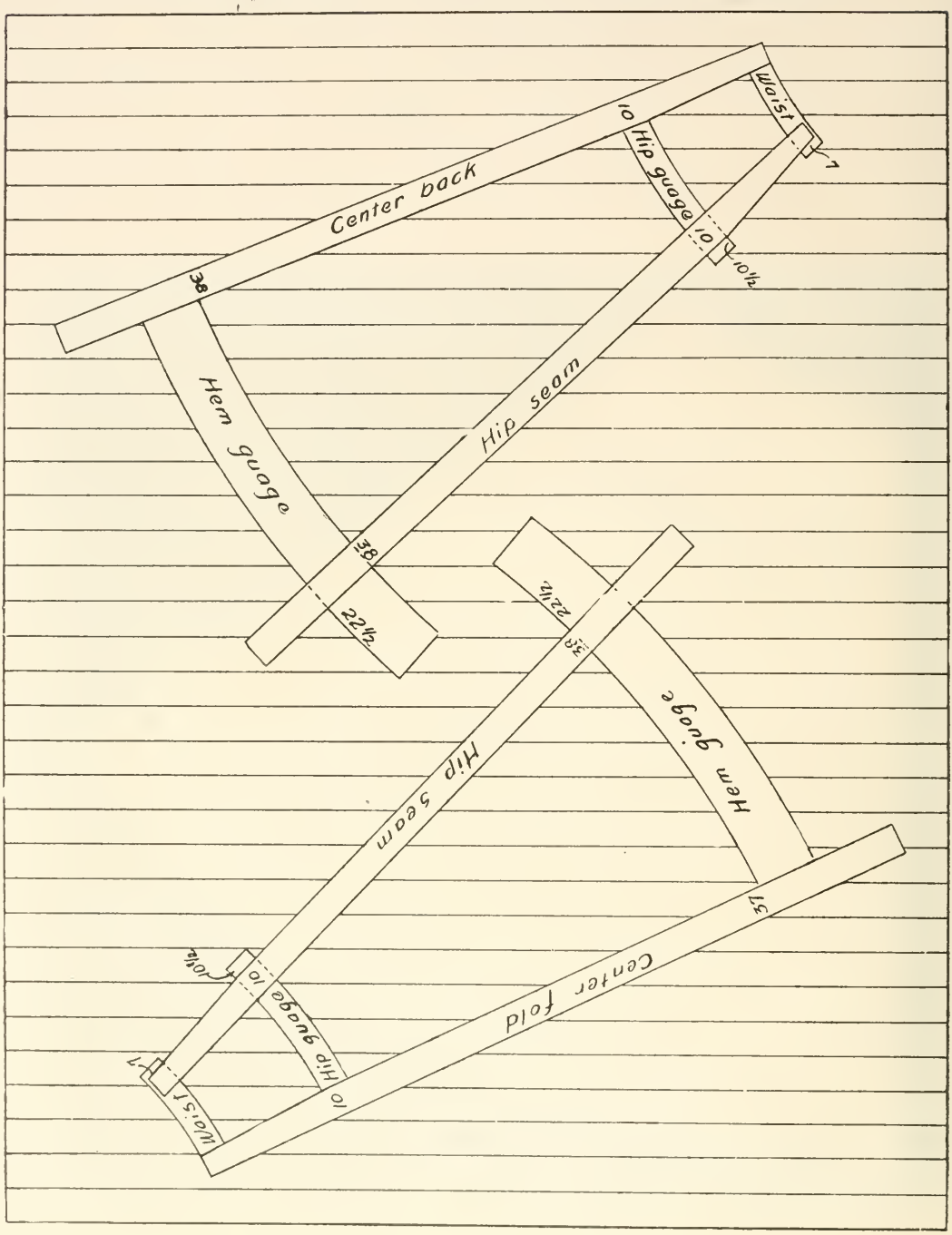
back and over each hip. The latter is very pretty in striped material. Illustration, page 56.

This skirt is used as a foundation for circular plaited skirt. The skirt illustrated is cut to the following measurements: Waist 28, hip 42, width 108, or three yards around at lower edge, length 37 front and 38 back. You will note that the System is adjusted at 14 waist, hip 21, bottom 54, and length 37 front and 38 back.



Make to any desired width. If plait is desired down front allow according to width of plait wanted.

METHOD OF LAYING SYSTEM ON STRIPED MATERIAL



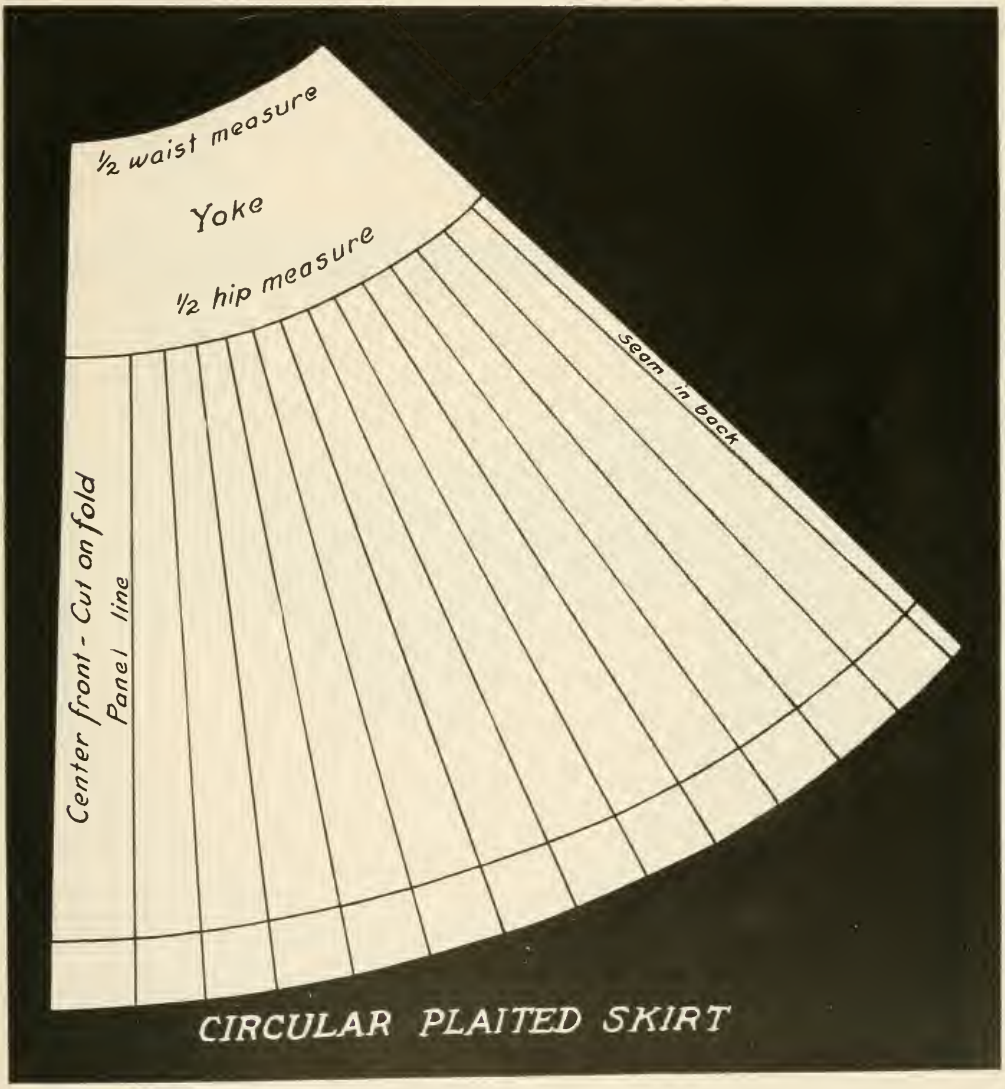
Circular Plaited Skirt

Make plain circular skirt foundation. Reproduce panel allowing for two inches to be turned under and one-half inch for seams.

Reproduce yoke by tracing yoke line, allowing one-half inch at lower edge of yoke for seam.

Measure the distance from the panel line around hips and divide this number by the size of plaits wanted.

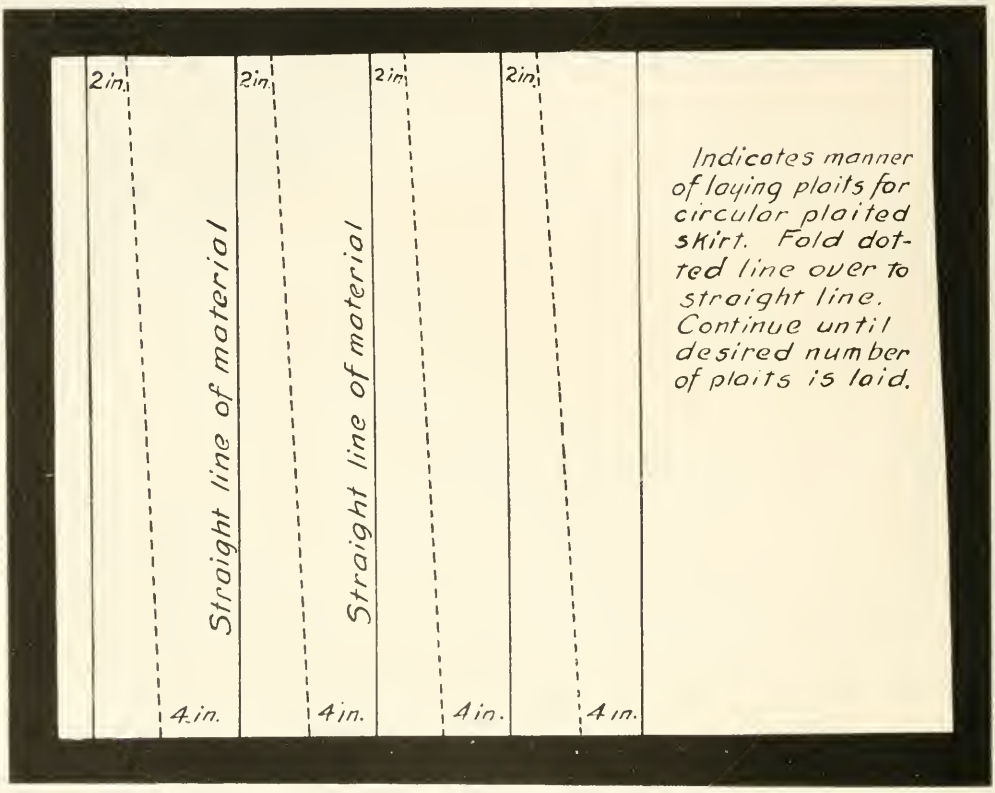
Measure the distance from the panel line to the back of the skirt at lower edge, and divide this number by the number of plaits at yoke; this determines the width of plait at the bottom of skirt.



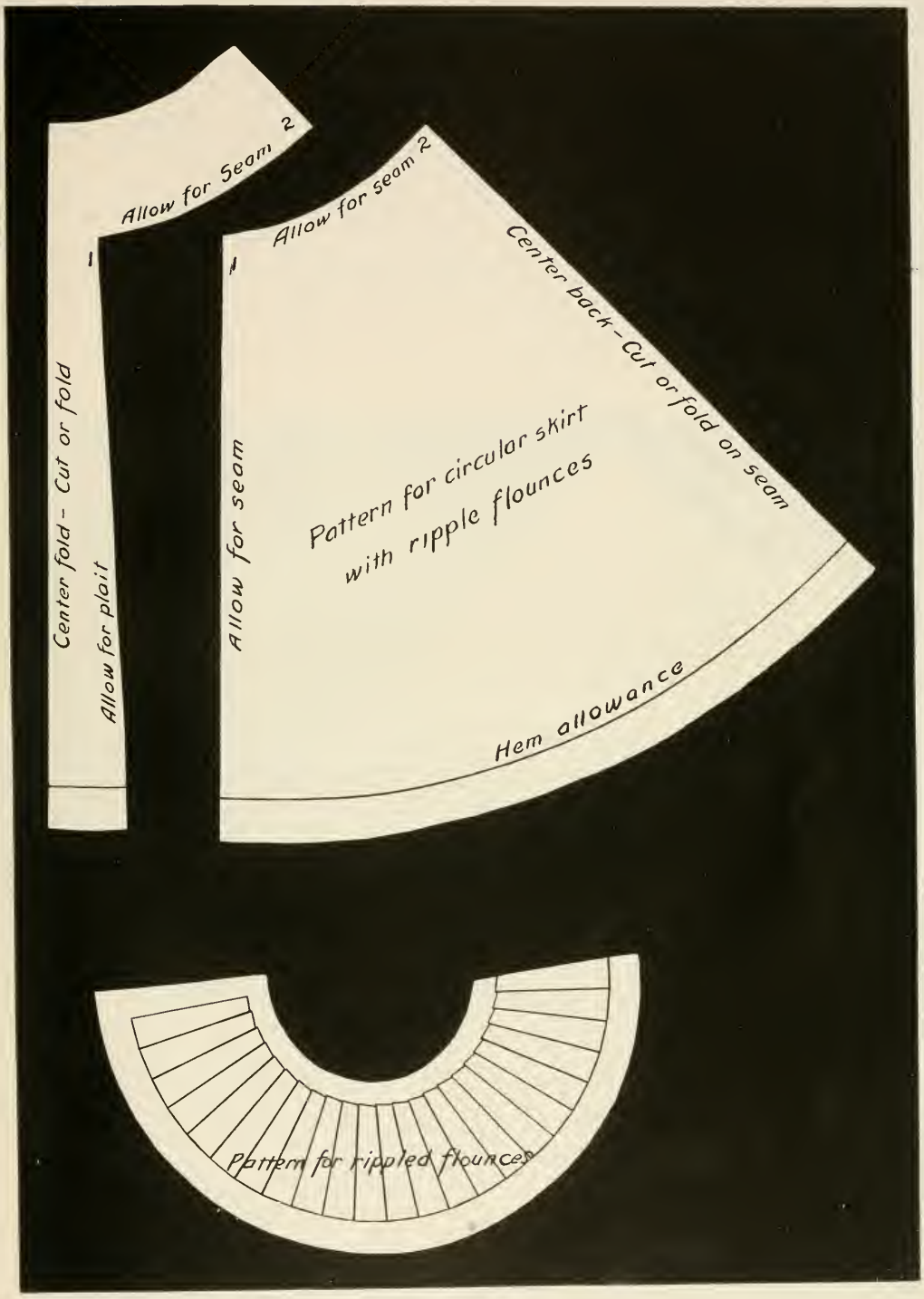
Measure the size of each plait at the top and bottom and make line from plait mark at top to plait mark at bottom. (See illustration.)

After panel and yoke have been reproduced and plaits lined up take this foundation and lay on a new straight edge of material. Trace panel line two and one-half inches from edge. Next trace plait line. Raise plain draft and with square measure four inches out from bottom of plait line (this gives a two-inch turn which is enough for general purposes). With the skirt rule make a line from this point straight on paper to yoke line. Fold on traced line over to meet straight line. Allow surplus to go under plait at top. Repeat till finished.

These plaits are all on the straight line of the material and never pull out of place or sag.



Circular Skirt with Ripple Flounces


Allow for Seam 2
Allow for seam 2
Center back - Cut or fold on seam
Center fold - Cut or fold
Allow for plait
Allow for seam
Pattern for circular skirt with ripple flounces
Hem allowance
Pattern for rippled flounces

This skirt may be made with panel in front or with panel and yoke in one. When skirt is cut to make panel, allowance must be made when cutting material, for seams or plait.

Make a plain circular draft for foundation. Reproduce front panel and yoke to hip depth; allow for seam or turn under for plait.

Measure length of skirt from hip yoke to bottom and divide the result by the number of flounces desired. This gives width of flounces. If skirt measurements are longer in back than in front, this width must be measured also.

If one flounce is to lap over the other, allowance must be made in width for this lap. Flounces may graduate in width if that style is preferred.

For ripples, use small skirt section; set to two and one-half inches at waist line, the number at which to set the System at lower edge of flounce width depends upon the amount of ripple desired. Lay front edge of System on straight edge of material and mark at top and bottom and straight along inner edge as indicated in illustration; move System so that front edge meets straight line and proceed as before; repeat until pattern is finished.

Width of flounce depends upon number of flounces desired and upon length of skirt. (See illustration.)

CIRCULAR SKIRT WITH RIPPLE FLOUNCES

Coats or Jackets

MEASUREMENTS for coats are taken snugly or exactly as the form is, as the Coat System is regulated to allow for all surplus necessary.

This is a semi-fitting System and four spaces of measurement are allowed on each of the four pieces of the System at the waist line to make it so. Should you wish a tight-fitting coat, instead of setting the waist strap to your actual waist size, adjust it to four sizes smaller, but make no other change in the adjustment of the System.

For instance, if the waist measure is 28 inches, System should be set to 24 for a tight fit, but adjust all other portions of the System to actual measurements.

You will notice that the front of the System has indicated, double breast, single breast, and center front, which is one inch back from single breast.

Care must be exercised to get a correct line from shoulder to bust and from bust to waist. Always measure with tape line to ascertain just where bust point should come. If the curve or rounded line at this point should be made too high or too low, the fit of the garment is ruined. Change of corsets affects this line.

If bust measure is so large as to interfere with a good line in the adjustment of the front, set this part of the System to a good line regardless of bust size and add to side front any number of spaces that may have been omitted from front. This always insures a correct fit, unless in extremely large or not properly proportioned figures.

Those sections of the coat cut from the first or front coat section and the piece cut by the center back section of the System must always carry good lines. Should there be any alteration in the adjustment of the System it must be made on the under-arm sections, both back and front.

Always keep waist strap slightly lowered from center back to center front. Back should be cut on fold of material. Center of under-arm pieces should follow straight line of material and the front sections should be cut with center front on straight edge of material.

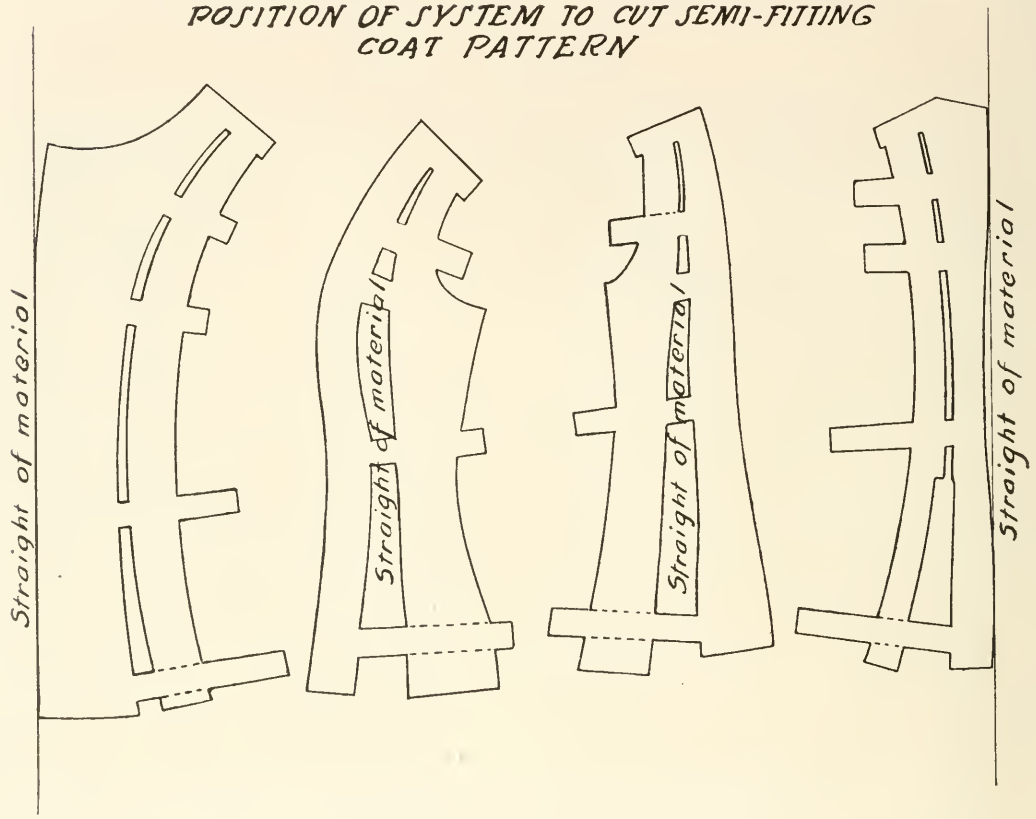
The Coat System is just as simple in every way as the waist or skirt system and will fit any figure regardless of corset worn. Should one be very slender in the waist size with large hips, any amount of fullness may be given skirt of coat by adjusting at hip size.

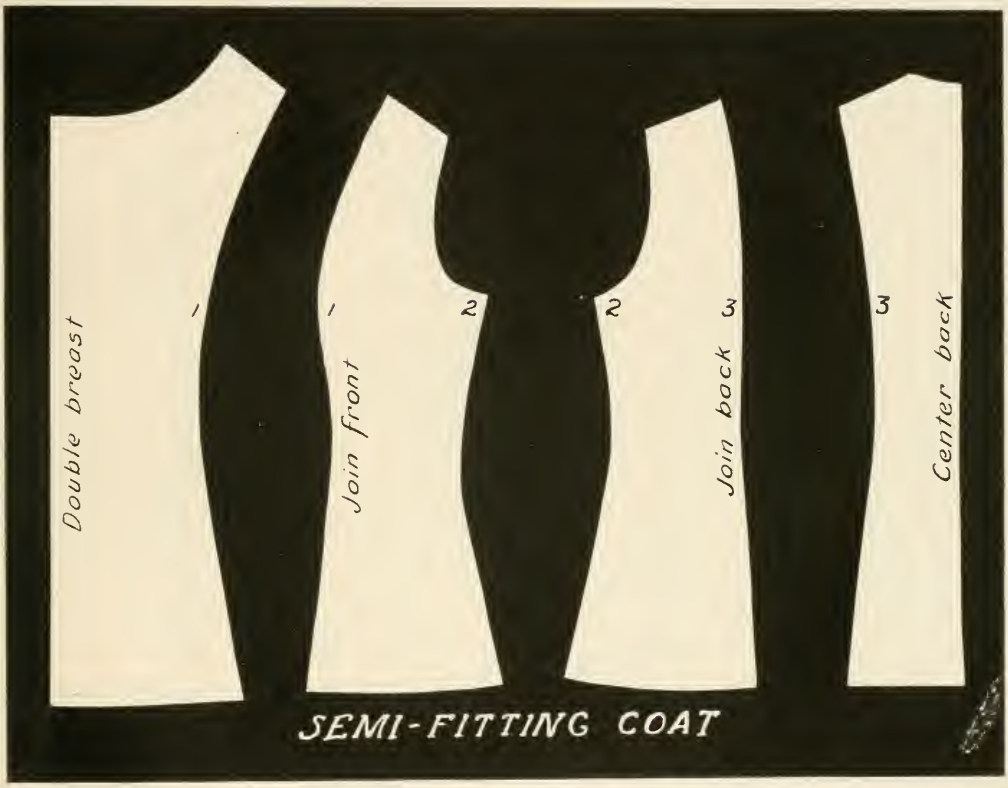
Darts should be put in lining in lapel to give the coat the well rounded lines over bust. This should be pressed carefully and covered with a facing cut without dart.

Plain Semi-Fitting Coat

Adjust System to proper measurements. Lay front System with center front on straight line of material and mark around.

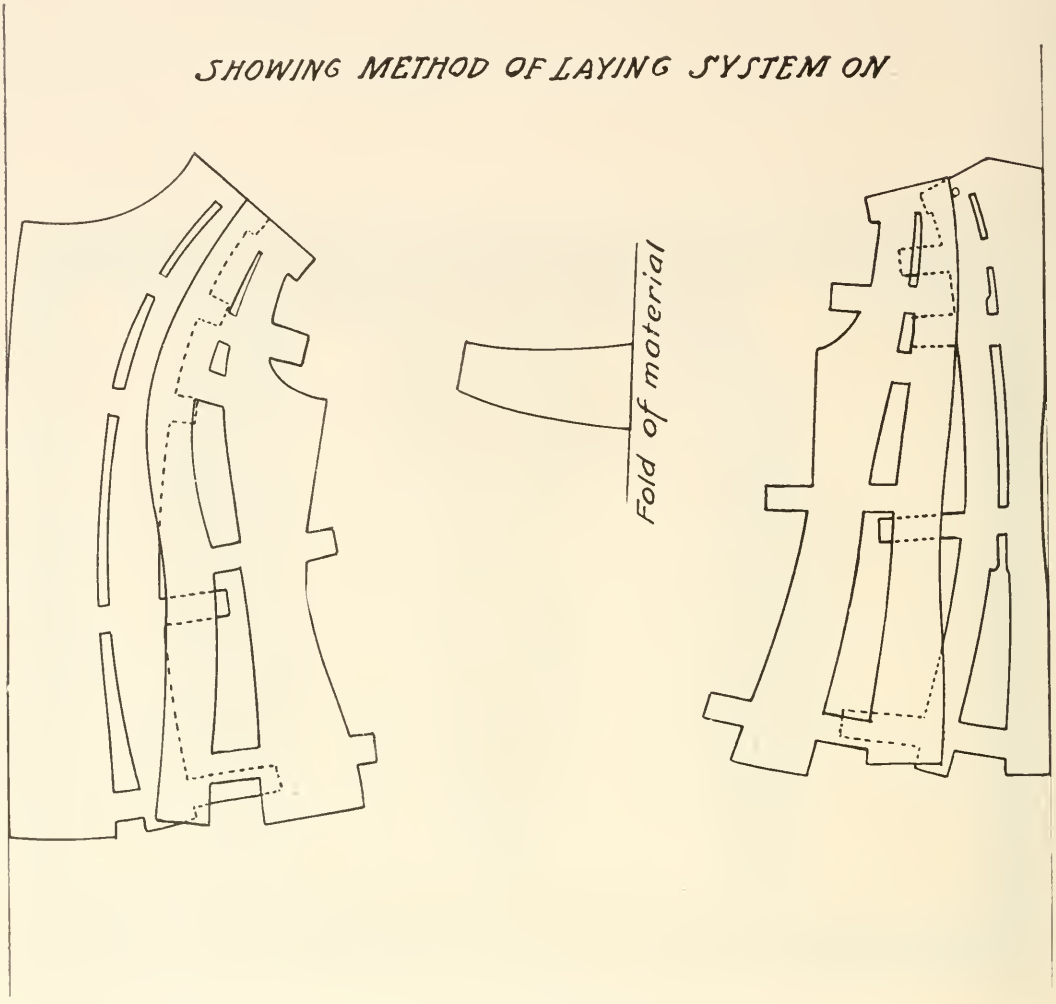
Lay back with center line on fold of material. Lay underarm section with center on straight line of material. To determine the length desired measure from center waist strap down to any length below waist. Study illustration.


POSITION OF SYSTEM TO CUT SEMI-FITTING COAT PATTERN
Straight of material
Straight of material
Straight of material
Straight of material


Double breast
1
1
Join front
2
2
Join back
3
3
Center back
SEMI-FITTING COAT

Military Coat

Adjust System as for semi-fitting coat and lay front and side front together, lapping from screw at shoulder to screw at hip. Shape under-arm following line of System. Make any desired length.



Errata: Lay System on material with center front (one inch in from single breast perforations) on straight edge of material as indicated in illustration for Princess Slip (page 68).

Single breast
Shape with system
Shape with system
Center back – Cut on fold
MILITARY COAT

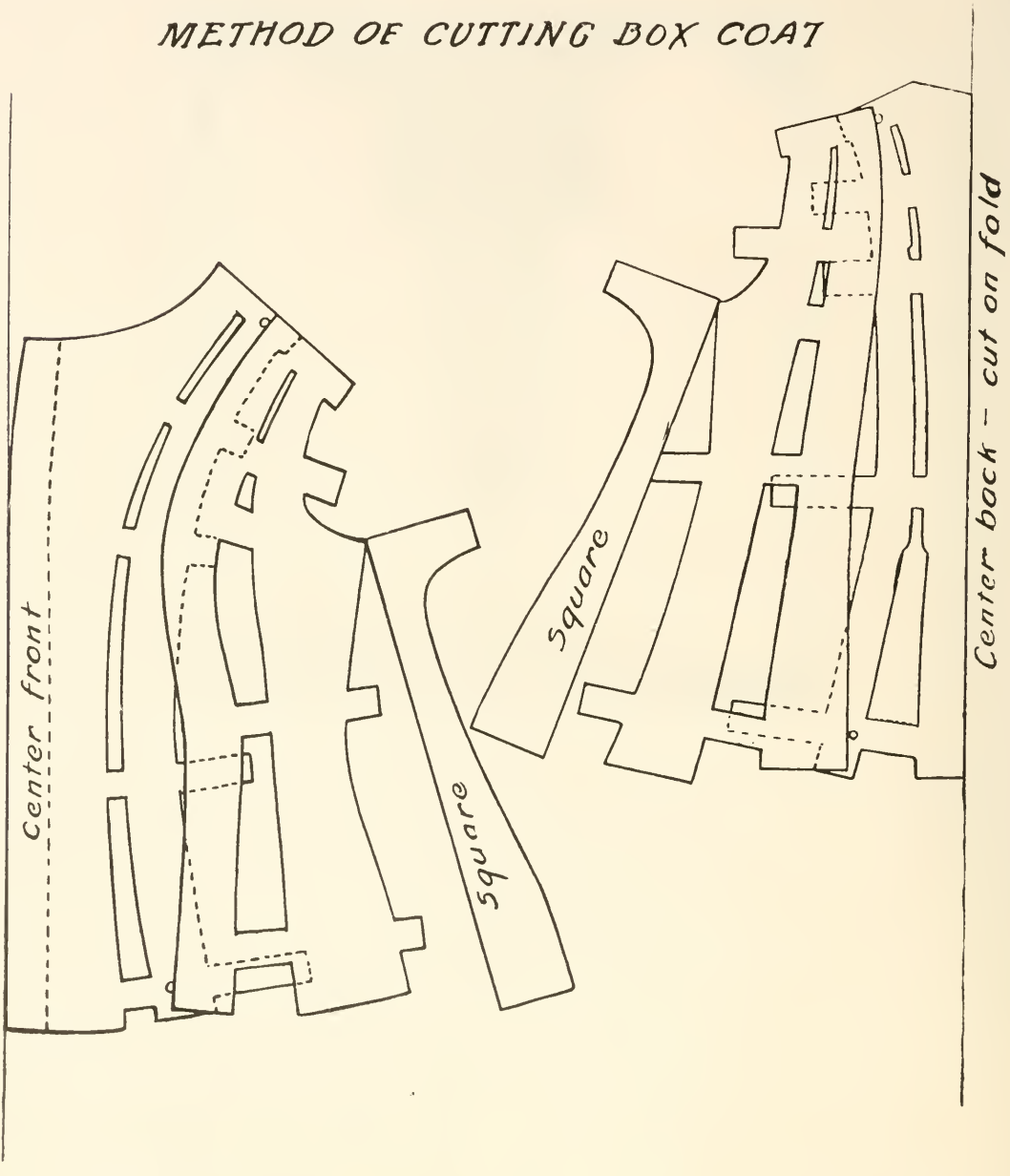
Box Coats

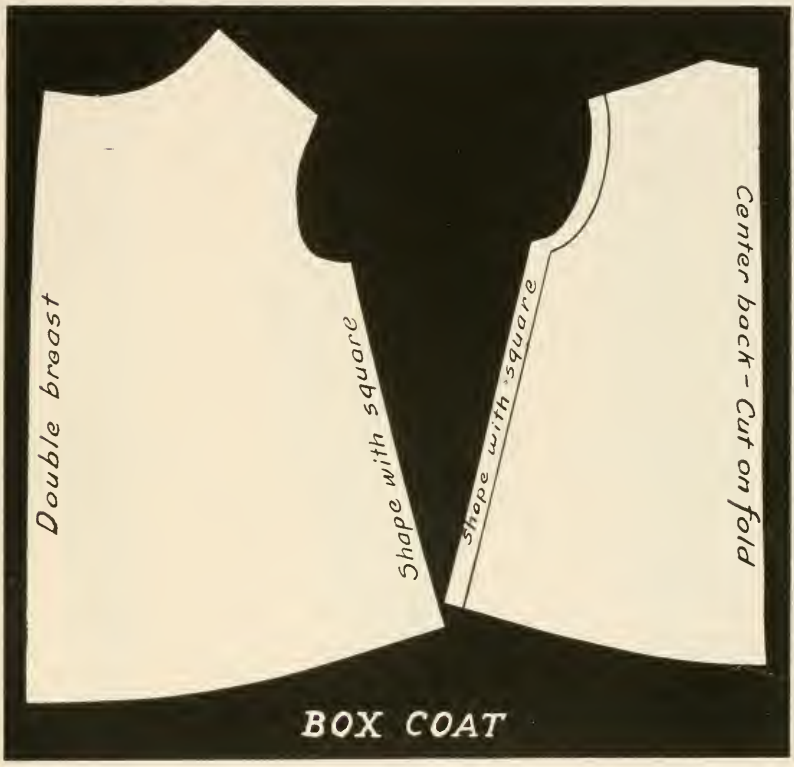
Adjust System as for semi-fitting coats. Lay System with center front on straight edge of material. Lay side front lapping on front from shoulder screw to hip screw.

Lay back pieces in same way.

Shape under-arm with square or skirt rule, making any desired length or width around lower edge.

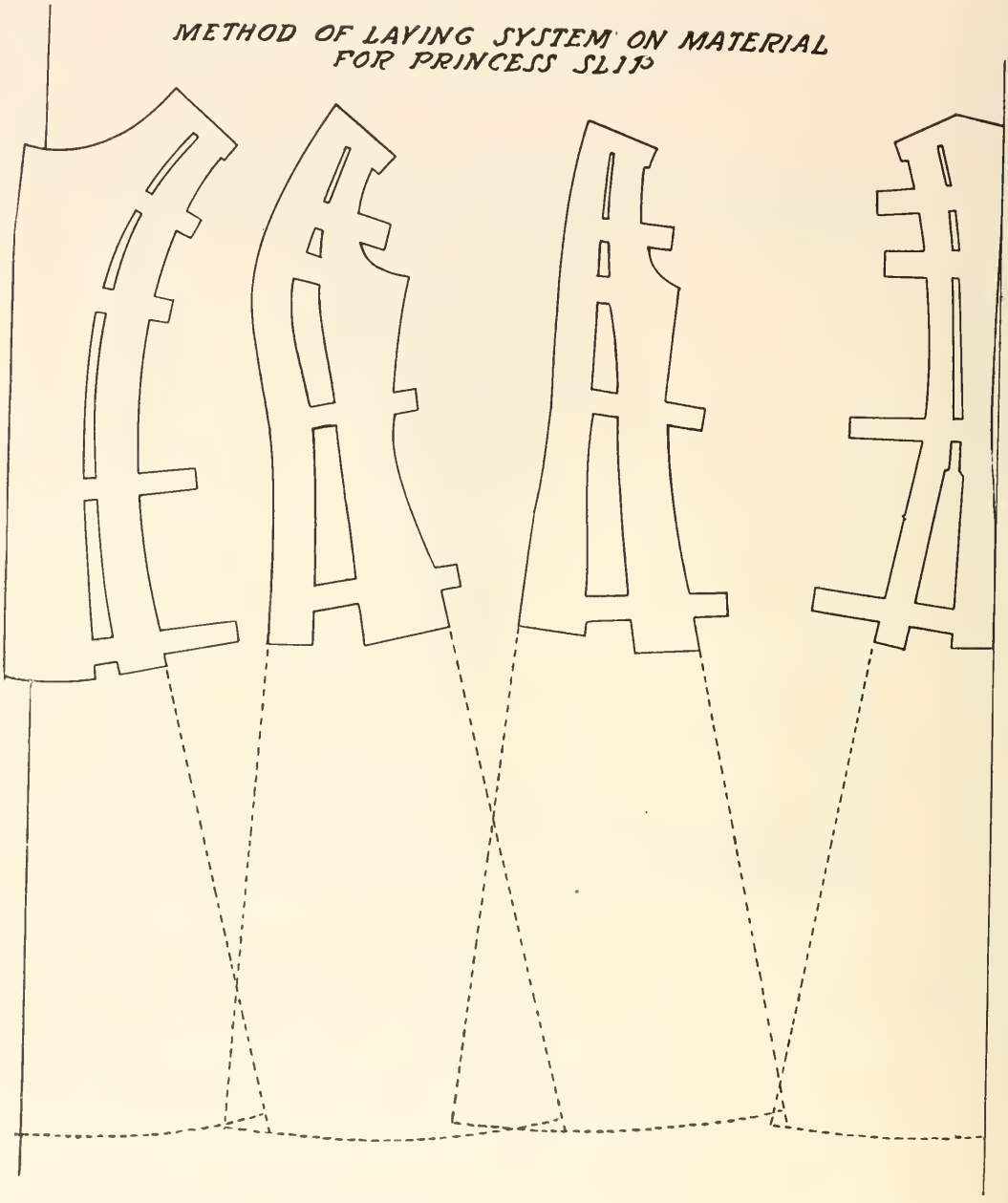
To avoid using dart in arm's-eye to shape over large busts, raise System one inch under arm. This swings System over, allowing more fullness over bust and retaining the original arm's-eye.

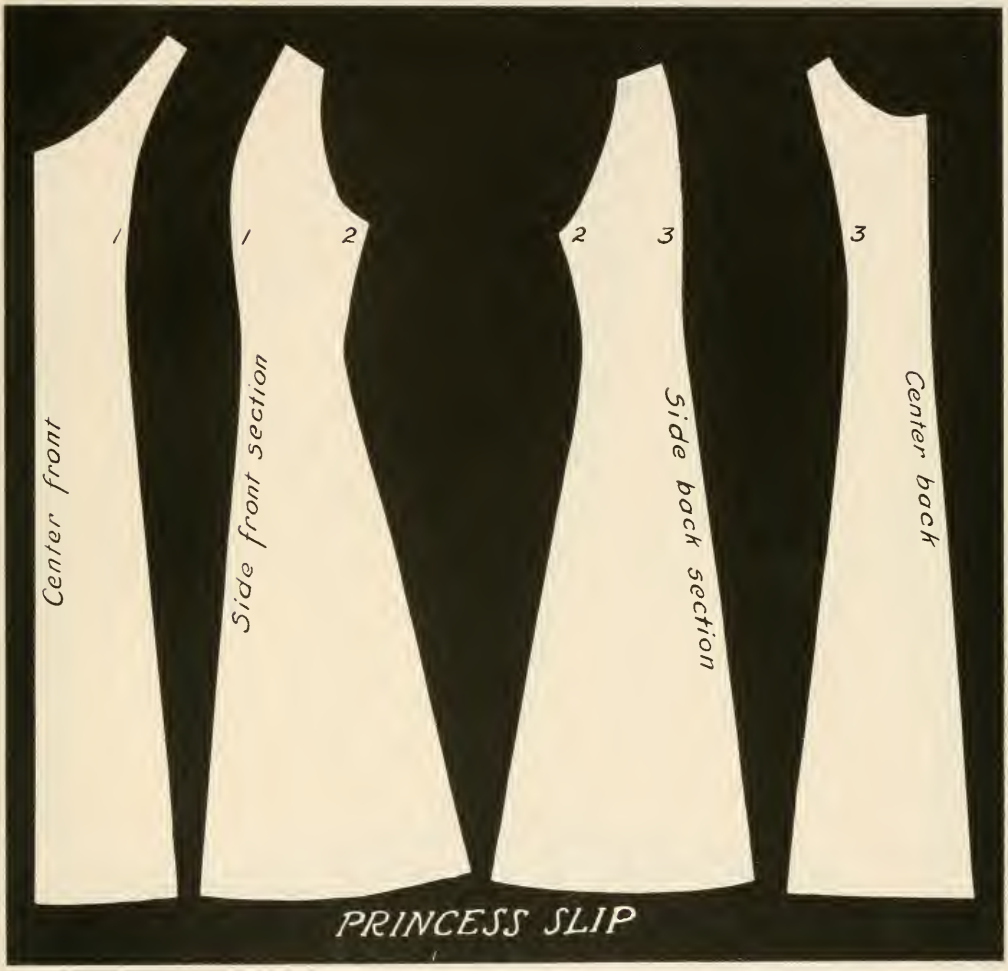



Double breast
Shape with square
Shape with square
Center back - Cut on fold
BOX COAT

Princess Slip

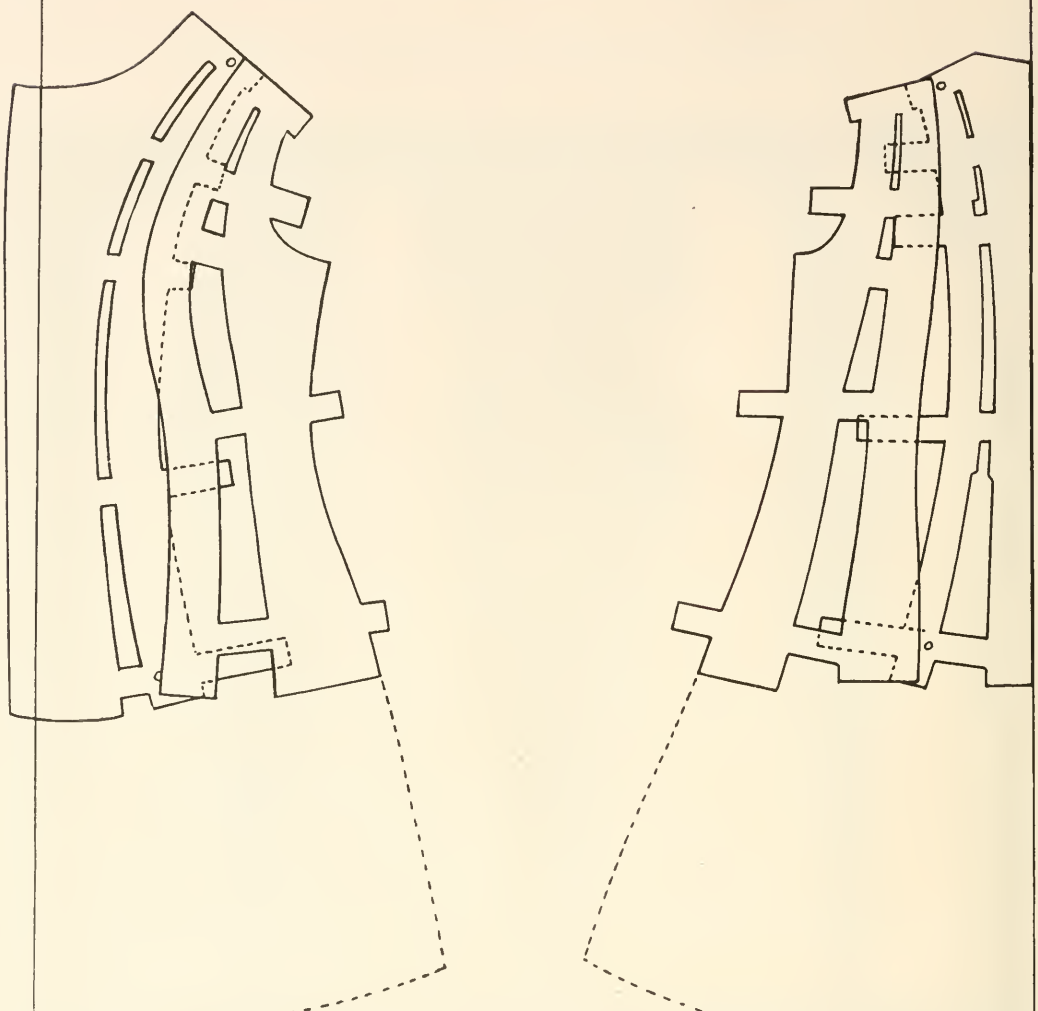
Adjust Coat System for a tight-fitting garment. Lay on material according to directions given for semi-fitting coats. To finish skirt part determine proper length and width around lower edge of skirt, and shape up seams with skirt rule.




1
1
2
2
3
3
Center front
Side front section
Side back section
Center back
PRINCESS SLIP

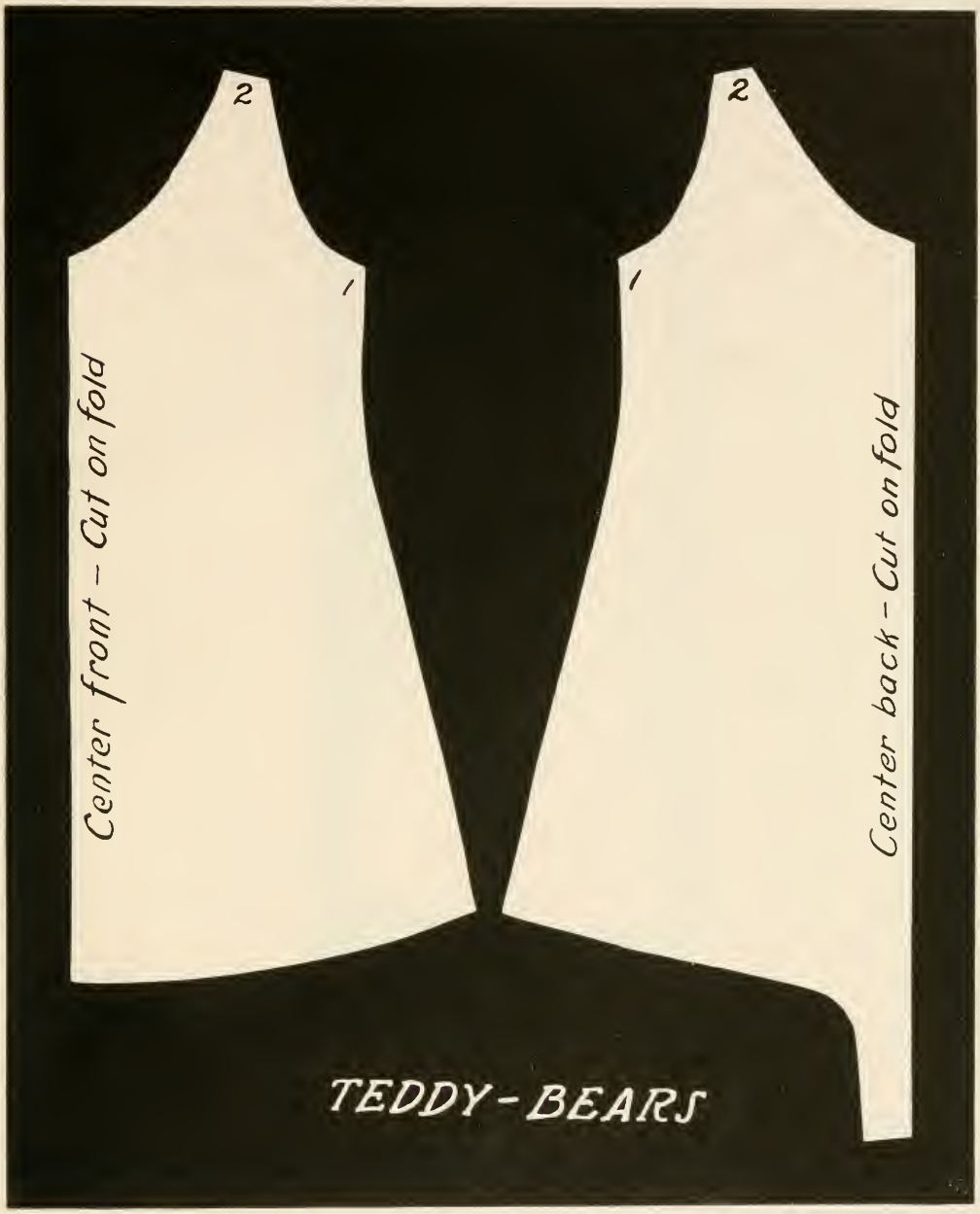
Teddy Bears

METHOD OF CUTTING TEDDY BEARS



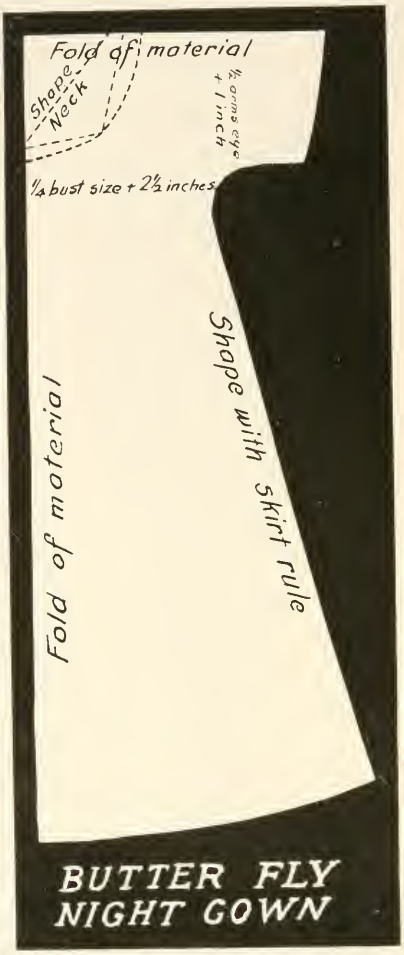
Use coat section of System, lapping front and back as for box coats. Measure down to length of skirt wished, making two inches longer in back than in front. Shape under arm, following System line.

Shape neck in any manner desired.


2
2
1
1
Center front – Cut on fold
Center back – Cut on fold
TEDDY-BEARS

Butterfly Night Gown

First fold goods lengthwise, then fold over according to length of garment desired. With square, measure across one-fourth of bust measure plus two and one-half inches. Measure down for arm's eye one-half the actual measurement plus one inch. Round out sleeve with square. Shape neck in any manner wished and measure length of gown with skirt rule.



This may be reproduced with Raglan sleeve, square, round or V-shaped neck.

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